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homeini's Kurdistan Aide
Suits, Backs Rebel Demand

From Agency Dispatches
SANJAN, Jan. 7 — Ayatollah Khomeini's chief representative in the tense Kurdistan region has quit and joined Kurdish rebels demanding that the government pull its forces out of Sanandaj, the provincial capital, the Tehran Times reported today.

Hossein Shahvessi, Kurdistan's governor-general, resigned after the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini refused to honor the governor's pledge to the rebels that the govern-

ment's Revolutionary Guard would be withdrawn from the city, the English-language newspaper said. It said that Mr. Shahvessi joined Kurdish rebels taking part in a 6-day-old sit-in to protest the government's refusal to withdraw the militiamen.

Residents of six other Kurdish towns demonstrated yesterday in support of the Sanandaj sit-in, the paper said. The Times quoted sources as saying that Hashem Sabaghian, a member of a government negotiating team sent to Kurdistan, opposed any guard withdrawal before armed members of the Kurdish Democratic Party leave the city. Kurdish rebels, backed by the party, fought with Guardmen last summer and fell in a bid for greater autonomy in Kurdistan.

The growing tension in Kurdistan highlighted only one of several areas of minority unrest in Iran.

In the northwestern city of Tabriz, tens of thousands of supporters chanting Ayatollah Khomeini's name today imposed a virtual general strike on the city amid renewed demonstrations and protests, reporters in the area said. About 150 of the supporters, using sticks, attacked the city's bazaar, shops and revolutionary committee headquarters, the state radio reported.

The rioters, who carried posters of Ayatollah Khomeini, burned a public service bus, smashed several cars and forced shopkeepers to close their businesses, the radio said. Two local offices of the Revolutionary Committee Iran's ruling body, were set afire, the broadcast said.

The disturbances began last week with an attempted attack on Ayatollah Khomeini's home in Qom, near Tehran, and spread to Tabriz, the ayatollah's main stronghold.

Three persons were killed overnight in renewed clashes, according to Western reporters; one person was killed and more than 150 others were injured in weekend clashes there between rival supporters of the ayatollahs.

In a continuing crackdown on leftist political groups, who are suspected of aiding Moslem People's Republican Party protesters in western Iran, security agents arrested five members of the Marxist Fedayeen guerrilla organization in the mountains north of Tehran.

In southeastern Baluchistan province, Baluchi insurgents attacked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Mrs. Gandhi smiles for supporter after election victory.

Waldheim Relays to UN
Iran Warning on Pressure

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (AP) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told the UN Security Council today that Iranian officials have warned that "any pressure or enforcement action" would only provoke resistance to a solution of the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

In the Security Council, five non-aligned council members circulated a draft resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan as the council today opened its fifth meeting on the Afghanistan situation.

Mr. Waldheim's report on his visit to Tehran last week was issued before a scheduled closed meeting of the council to discuss the report and a U.S. request for imposing economic sanctions against Iran. On Dec. 31 the council said it would meet to consider sanctions if the U.S. hostages held in Iran were not released by Jan. 7.

Mr. Waldheim reported that sanctions were discussed in his talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh. "Mr. Ghotbzadeh described such measures as useless because Iran would be able to survive even under such an embargo," Mr. Waldheim said. "Any pressure or enforcement action would only provoke more resistance by the Iranian people."

The report was issued after Mr. Waldheim gave a personal account of his trip to President Carter yesterday in Washington. Despite Mr. Waldheim's suggestion that sanc-

tions would not help, White House spokesman Jody Powell later announced that the United States would press for UN sanctions.

Closed Meeting
At its closed meeting, the council will decide whether and when to hold a public meeting on the sanctions issue.

The Soviet Union, under attack by the United States in Security Council debate on its intervention in Afghanistan, might decide to veto sanctions. China and Zambia, who went along with the Dec. 31 resolution, have said they are reserving decision on the sanctions question.

In Washington, Carter administration spokesmen cautioned today that they were not rejecting the idea that Mr. Waldheim has proposed for settling the Iranian crisis.

Mr. Powell and State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d appeared to leave open the possibility that Mr. Waldheim might arrange for simultaneous release of the hostages and convening of an international inquiry into the record of the deposed shah of Iran.

The Security Council resolution, sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Niger, Zambia and the Philippines, did not mention the Soviet Union by name but "deeply deplored" the armed intervention in Afghanistan.

Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovskiy said he would veto the resolution if it came to a vote.

Says Voters 'Woke Up'

Indira Gandhi Wins
Election Landslide

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (WP) — Indira Gandhi, back from political disgrace, today accepted an overwhelming victory in India's national elections as nothing more than her due. "I have done a good job in the election, as I had done in government before," she told supporters.

Speaking to a celebrating crowd in the front yard of her home near the city center, she said of the voters who handed her a humiliating defeat 33 months ago, "They woke up in 1977 soon after making their big mistake."

While the counting continued tonight, there was no doubt that Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I (for Indira) party would take a clear majority of the 542-member Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament, and be able to form India's next government, with Mrs. Gandhi returning to the job of prime minister that she held for 11 years before her defeat in 1977.

At 8:30 tonight, United News of India gave Congress-I 332 seats of the 542 that had been declared as won so far. Parties allied with Congress-I had won 11 other seats.

Mrs. Gandhi's opponents were in disarray. Jagjivan Ram's Janata Party, the coalition that defeated Mrs. Gandhi in 1977 and which was expected to provide the strongest opposition to her, had won only nine seats so far. Mr. Ram, the 71-year-old untouchable leader who has been in every Indian Cabinet but two since independence, won easily in his district.

Communist Prospect
The combined Communist parties had already won eight elections in the state of Kerala, where they were allied. If they forge ahead in West Bengal, where they are believed to be strong, they could pass Janata to become India's official opposition party.

Lok Dal, the Janata spin-off party of caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh, was even further behind than Janata. By tonight it had won only four seats. Mr. Singh won easily in his district of Bagpat, where there were charges that a large number of untouchables were kept from voting by the landowning farmers who provided his main support.

Mrs. Gandhi swept to a personal victory in both of the constituencies where she was on the ballot. Her 33-year-old son Sanjay won a heavy victory in Amritsar, in Uttar Pradesh.

Just six months ago, Mrs. Gandhi, whose support among India's politicians appeared to be diminishing fast, told a reporter that she expected to be in jail by September as a result of concerted efforts by the Janata government to punish her for her use of harsh emergency powers during the last 19 months of her rule.

She had been expelled from the Lok Sabha in 1978 after winning a by-election, and was thrown into jail for a week that Christmas on charges of abusing parliamentary powers. Her passport was taken away, and tax men searched her farm with metal detectors for buried loot. She still faces charges in special courts accusing her of corruption and of illegally jailing political opponents during her emergency rule.

Associates Return
Sanjay Gandhi, who is appealing a conviction, is being investigated after an official commission reported that he used influence to start up an automobile firm that never pro-

duced a car but allegedly provided riches for him and his friends.

Many of Mrs. Gandhi's associates in emergency rule have now been returned to power by the voters, including Bansi Lal, the former defense minister who was taken to jail in handcuffs and accused of bending government rules to help Mr. Gandhi set up his auto factory.

While Mrs. Gandhi — an aristocrat whose father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was India's first prime minister and a leader in its independence fight — displayed little public emotion over her victory, her supporters were celebrating.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Confident Gandhi Savors
Victory Before the Count

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI (NYT) — In obviously pleased anticipation of victory, Indira Gandhi discussed her fall from power and what she believed was her imminent rise just before the polls opened for the second and last phase of India's national elections.

Before a single ballot was counted, Mrs. Gandhi said that her party had won "entirely on my name." Her confidence in victory was borne out by early results, which pointed to a sweeping majority for the Congress-I Party.

In the election-eve interview, the 62-year-old former prime minister shed her earlier caution about whether she would accept the post of prime minister if her supporters win a majority. "I think I have to," she said. "Earlier I didn't even want to stand for election, but the party felt that they could not win the election if I didn't stand."

Mrs. Gandhi was thoroughly defeated in the 1977 general election. Now she said that she is motivated by needs of the nation as well as appeals from the party. "I don't want to be in power; I don't want to be in power at all," she said. "I think I have far greater powers. Who do you think was in power all this time?"

Of the politicians from the Janata Party, which toppled her government, she said: "Maybe they made government policy, but I was at the center of Indian politics. I was the main issue of discussion at every Cabinet meeting."

Vindication
Asked if a clear victory for her party would represent a personal vindication and an exoneration for excesses that took place while she held emergency powers, Mrs. Gandhi said, "I think a personal vindication came long ago, because the people made it very obvious that they were with me."

Much of the discussion concerned Mrs. Gandhi's assertions that she and her family have been victimized by political enemies who continue hounding her with legal prosecutions.

Asked whether she plans steps to heal the wounds caused by acrimonious campaigning and political defections, she replied: "I have always been for reconciliation, but I have had attacks on me — it's not just now, or during the emergency. There was a concentrated attack on me from before. And there are elements here which are strongly opposed to everything I stand for ideologically."

"I have never indulged in anything personal against them," she continued. "I am not vindictive and they know I'm not. They can't point to a single act where I have been vindictive."

Mrs. Gandhi was asked what she feels should be done with the special (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Adamson Was Murdered,
Kenyan Police Chief Says

By Stuart Auerbach

NAIROBI, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Conservative Joy Adamson, who wrote the best-selling book "Born Free," was murdered and not killed by a lion, Kenyan Police Commissioner Ben Gethi said today.

Mr. Gethi told the Kenya news agency that three men "are helping police with investigations" into the murder. According to sources, the three men in detention were all former employees whom Mrs. Adamson had dismissed.

Police said a pathologist's report indicated that Mrs. Adamson had been killed by a sharp object, probably a stick or a knife, but that the murder weapon had not been found.

Mrs. Adamson, 69, was found dead Thursday night at her camp, Shaba, about 250 miles north of Nairobi. Police said at the time that she had been killed by a lion.

Mr. Gethi's remarks followed a statement by President Daniel Arap Moi last weekend that new facts had come to light that had prompted him to order an investigation of the killing. He did not elaborate.

The new facts were believed to be the result of an autopsy that showed, according to sources, that Mrs. Adamson had died of two puncture wounds made by a sharp instrument and that she had not been mauled by a lion.

The original report was thought to have been based on a hasty examination by Mrs. Adamson's assistant in the dark.

According to neighbors around the Shaba enclave, Mrs. Adamson had recently had a run of bad luck, including a fire at the camp that was thought to be arson.

Newspaper reports said that her car was missing when police arrived at the scene of the killing, and there was some speculation that the murder was carried out by local bandits.

The Shaba compound was used by Mrs. Adamson to study the habits of leopards during the past 18 months and was surrounded by barbed wire.

The neighbors also said that Mrs. Adamson had been having trouble with her staff and had fired several employees in the past few months.

"Born Free," published in 1960, told the story of Elsa, the lioness, an orphan cub that was raised by Mrs. Adamson and her husband, George, to maturity and released into the wild. The book was made into a film and was followed by two more books, "Living Free" and "Forever Free."

Tito Meets Aides
For Discussions

At Brdo Retreat

By Stuart Auerbach

BELGRADE, Jan. 7 (UPI) — President Tito, on the job despite a blood vessel disorder, today called three key state and party officials to his mountain retreat in Brdo for wide-ranging discussions, the national news agency said.

It said he met with Communist Party Secretary Dusan Dragosavac, Party Central Committee President Chairman Stevan Dorozicki and Vice President Lazar Kolisevski for discussions on domestic matters as well as on the international situation.

Marshal Tito, 87, has been at his mountain lodge since leaving a hospital in Ljubljana Saturday after two days of tests for what well-informed Yugoslav sources described as varicose leg veins. U.S. heart surgeon Michael DeBakey and a Soviet Russian specialist were called in yesterday to examine him and to consult with his doctors.

Yugoslavs have been minimizing the seriousness of Marshal Tito's ailment, and the news agency issued a picture yesterday of his hosting the two foreign doctors. His own physicians and Mr. Dragosavac at a lunch soon after the examination. In the picture, Marshal Tito looked robust.

Photograph transmitted by Tass shows Bahrak Karmal, the Afghan president, in Kabul last week. The portrait above appears to be of former President Nur Mohammed Razi, who died after his removal in a coup last September.

Afghan Fighting

Pravda Cautions Pakistan
Not to Harbor Insurgents

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 — Pravda cautions Pakistan today not to permit Communist Afghan insurgents to use Pakistani territory as a base for the preparation of imperialist "operations" against Afghanistan.

The warning was contained in a dispatch from the Pakistani capital, Islamabad. The dispatch said that aggressive plans by the U.S. and Chinese supporters "drawing Pakistan ever deeper into a dangerous combination."

"Participation in such intrigues is by no means in accord with the interests of the Pakistani people or the principles of good neighborly relations," the dispatch said. "The strongest such warning Pakistan has so far, although Moscow has already said that Pakistani troops for Afghan refugees were actually training centers and that the training was done by Islamic Army officers."

In the Afghan capital, Kabul, a term diplomat said that 10 Soviet diplomats had been killed in Kabul the coup.

Rules for Newsmen
The Afghan government has imposed strict rules on the foreign press who poured into Kabul over the weekend, when the government freed its policy and started issuing visas to foreign newsmen.

Journalists are required to register with the Foreign Ministry and to a pledge that they would not state rules imposed by the government.

An official said that the rules prohibit any act against the Afghan nation and warned that references to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan would not be permitted. News reports leaving Afghanistan via official channels must be submitted to a government censor.

At least three U.S. television men were detained for several days for filming emotional scenes of the Polichard prison when political prisoners were released today.

In eastern Turkey, several hundred Muslims burned a Soviet flag during an anti-Soviet demonstration in the town of Bidis, 160 miles from the Soviet border, police said.

Report on Troops

Washington, the State Department said today that the Soviet Union had about 80,000 troops in or near Afghanistan and that the kind of equipment that the Russians are using indicates that their buildup continues.

There has been concern in Islamabad, as well as in Washington and Western capitals, that the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan makes neighboring Pakistan especially vulnerable to Soviet pressure.

U.S. Bans Trading in Grain Futures to Protect Prices

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 — The United States closed most grain futures markets today and tomorrow, the first such action in peacetime. The government sought, as a leading grain market expert said, to prevent "a flood of mind-boggling disasters from engulfing the nation's biggest industry — agribusiness."

Meanwhile, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said that the government — in a bid to minimize disruption of the grain markets — would offer to buy the contractual obligations of the firms that had contracts to sell wheat, corn and soybeans to the Soviet Union. He estimated the cost of the purchases would be about \$2.5 billion.

He said the government will hold the grain in storage and release it on the market at a later date. He said the administration had not yet decided by what mechanism or with what timing it will release the grain.

Virtually all of the U.S. grain exported to the Soviet Union had been expected to feed the expanding Soviet livestock herds.

The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission suspended all futures trading in wheat, corn, oats, soybeans and soybean oil and meal for two days. The closings affected the Chicago Board of Trade, the Kansas City Board of Trade, the Minneapolis Grain Exchange and the Mid-America Commodity Exchange, Chicago.

Canadian Pledge
The move followed President Carter's decision Friday night to put an embargo on the export of 17 million tons of wheat, corn and soybeans to the Soviet Union in response to Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan. Authorities expect the embargo to cause grain prices to drop, although futures prices have a 20-cent daily fluctuation limit.

In Ottawa, Canadian External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald said that Canada would not try to take commercial advantage of the U.S. decision. She said that, although Canada has not given any guarantees to the United States regarding Canadian grain exports to the Soviet Union, Canada would not try to make up the shortfall.

The Soviet Union has been Canada's third biggest grain customer in recent years after China and Japan. In Winnipeg, grain prices opened

sharply lower on the Winnipeg commodity exchange, an exchange spokesman said. Prices on all contracts for the six grains traded — rapeseed, flaxseed, feed wheat, oats, rye and barley — opened at the low limit at which the exchange permits trading in futures contracts, he said.

As reaction to President Carter's grain policy continued, the European Economic Community announced today in Brussels that Mr. Carter had called an emergency meeting of the grain-exporting nations in Washington on Friday.

The United States called the meeting to seek support of Mr. Carter's policy, an EEC delegation spokesman said. An EEC delegation would attend, he added.

Corn and wheat prices in the European Economic Community are not expected to be affected much by the U.S. decision. EEC prices are determined by the EEC's joint agricultural policy. But the European market price of soybeans, used principally to feed livestock, are not controlled and could drop substantially.

Farmers 'in Shock'
The market expert who said the suspension was aimed at preventing "a flood of mind-boggling disasters," Melvin Sjerven, senior editor of Milling & Baking News, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

European Defense: Superpowers Still Key

This is the second of a four-part International Herald Tribune series on the problems facing Western Europe as it enters a new decade.

By Joseph Fitchett

BOON (HT) — Western European defense developments in the 1980s will be dominated by the emerging military equation between the two superpowers. The implications are unsettling for Europe, which has grown accustomed to the protection of overwhelming U.S. nuclear superiority.

The new power balance, whether codified by a U.S.-Soviet SALT-2 agreement or by a continued nuclear arms buildup by both sides if the accord is not ratified — has stimulated doubts about U.S. readiness to wage intercontinental nuclear war for Western Europe.

Although the risk of a conflict in Europe still seems remote, the diminished credibility of the U.S. strategic umbrella, real or imagined, has ushered in a troubled climate of a kind unknown in Europe since the onset of the Cold War in the 1950s. The apparent U.S. helplessness in the face of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan can only add to Western European uncertainty.

To the east of the European Economic Community, the Soviet Union will reach a peak of military strength in the early 1980s.

To its west, the EEC finds the United States increasingly determined to see its European allies shoulder more of the defense burden.

Samm Nunn of Georgia, probably the most defense-minded of U.S. senators, warned recently: "Americans have died in large numbers on European battlefields, and we are prepared to do so again, but only for a Europe that is dedicated to its own defense." Delivered to a West German audience by a senator

who has championed NATO, it was a signal widely noticed.

The new U.S. mood crystallized in the arduous negotiations over the European basing of medium-range nuclear missiles capable of hitting Moscow. The program came into existence in 1978 as a reluctant U.S. response to complaints by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt about growing European vulnerability and a widening European-theater gap in favor of Soviet nuclear power.

In the end, Washington was determined that Europe accept the plan. The new missiles couple the United States to European defense, but they also make Europe a potential nuclear battlefield between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In effect, they put an end to what Henry Kissinger calls "the secret dream of every European . . . If there has to be a nuclear war, to have it conducted over their heads by the strategic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Soviet Union is deploying the Backfire Bomber, above, as well as the SS-20 missile.

French Policy on Afghanistan Provokes Questions, Criticism

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Jan. 7 (IHT) — Recent statements by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and other French leaders on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan today provoked criticism and questioning here from politicians, commentators and Western diplomats.

Reviews Moscow Ties

Egypt to Cut Soviet Staff, Offer Aid to Kabul Rebels

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 7 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat's government decided yesterday to order a reduction in the Soviet Union's personnel in Egypt and to offer military aid to the people of Afghanistan to drive Soviet troops out of their country.

The decision was made because the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "threatens the whole situation in the area, especially in the Arab world," a high official said after Mr. Sadat met for five hours with the political bureau of his ruling National Democratic Party.

Mansour Hassan, minister of state for information, said that Egypt would decide later whether it was necessary to break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. In the meantime, he said, Soviet diplomatic and technical personnel in Egypt are to be reduced.

It was not clear how many Russians would be affected. Mr. Sadat has ordered the expulsion of Russians twice before. In 1972, he abruptly expelled more than 15,000 Soviet advisers and started turning his country away from socialism and toward capitalism and friendly relations with the West. In December, 1977, when Moscow joined its radical Arab allies in denouncing Mr. Sadat's peace initiative, the Egyptian leader ordered several Soviet and Eastern bloc cultural centers and consulates closed.

Conciliatory Moves

Recently, however, Egypt had been moving to improve relations with the Soviet Union, and the Russians had resumed supplying spare parts for military planes and generators at the Aswan High Dam. Egypt also nominated an ambassador

for its embassy in Moscow, which had been headed by a charge d'affaires for two years.

Since the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, Egypt has harshly and repeatedly denounced the Soviet Union for its "attempt to impose Marxism on a Moslem nation."

Other Reaction

From Agency Dispatches
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 7 — About 2,000 students demonstrated here today to protest the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and called on the Egyptian government to provide arms to the Afghan rebels.

In other reaction: In Vienna, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria criticized Soviet moves in Afghanistan again today, declaring that intervention by an army of a foreign country "must be rejected as a matter of principle."

In Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry official said today that Japan would suspend economic and technical assistance to Afghanistan while Soviet troops remain there.

Japan plans to halt temporarily a planned \$1.7-million grant for housing materials and a project to train Afghan engineers in Japan, he said. The official, in the ministry's Overseas Economic Cooperation Bureau, asked not to be identified.

In Jakarta, Indonesia, President Suharto called today for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

In Toronto, an effigy of Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, was burned yesterday as about 80 persons protested the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

During a radio panel show with French and U.S. journalists yesterday, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing described the Soviet action as "a very severe blow to détente," but he ruled out following the U.S. lead in sanctioning Moscow in any substantial way.

The fractious Gaullist branch of the government coalition said today that it expected firm and clear language from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, but instead had heard that France has decided to do nothing. The party's statement called for solidarity with countries opposing threats to peace. It not specifically name the United States.

Questions continued today over the meaning of a statement made by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing on Friday during a New Year's reception for journalists at the Elysee Palace. It has been widely interpreted by French newspapers as indicating government understanding for Soviet behavior in Afghanistan.

According to those present, the French leader said: "The intervention of the U.S.S.R. was not necessarily programmed. One cannot say that it was premeditated. Perhaps it was determined by the internal situation of Afghanistan."

A well-placed French government official said today that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was suggesting that the Russians "were caught in a deteriorating situation and acted," and that the intervention need not be interpreted as dictated by a deliberate policy to push forward.

In an article entitled "Excessive Discretion," the newspaper *Le Monde* complained that France is pursuing "two policies at once... sanctions in one case, discretion in the other." The paper said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing used "much tougher" language in condemning Iran's imprisonment of U.S. embassy personnel in Tehran than in reacting to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"Is imprisonment of 50 American diplomats more scandalous than the invasion of a country, the attempt to enslave an entire population?" the editorial asked.

Citing informed sources, *Le Monde* said that Paris is convinced that the Soviet Union is in fact heading for grave military setbacks in Afghanistan and will become increasingly bogged down just as the Americans were mired down in Vietnam. "Why not make this analysis public?" it asked.

Le Monde reported that Mr. Francois-Poncet and Soviet Ambassador Stepan Tcheronovskiy had a frank discussion yesterday. In diplomatic parlance, the adjective means the exchange was tough. French officials today confirmed that the meeting occurred, but declined to describe it.

Troop Reductions

BONN, Jan. 7 (AP) — The West German government remains committed to negotiating reductions in troops and missiles with Moscow, a Bonn spokesman said today. A spokesman said that the Western alliance stands by its offer to negotiate mutual troop cuts with the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact and reductions in medium-range nuclear missiles.

He declined comment on the Afghan situation pending further consultations with the United States and other NATO allies. "We do not want to march at the head of the company," he said, "either in one direction or the other."

The action was taken one day after the Soviet Union announced that it was withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan.

Before the decade's end, the Soviet military bureaucracy might be tempted to capitalize on its maturing military investment. Otherwise, say some analysts, the military risks can be hidden in woods and cities or mounted on vehicles to exploit European weather and terrain, which favor the defender. And the easily used missiles will be available to reservists who can be mobilized to treble the Bundeswehr's peacetime manpower ceiling of 495,000.

The sophistication of the MILAN is its electronically aided sighting. The missiles are directed by a guidance wire extending behind them. A soldier simply keeps the enemy tank on his small screen.

Commanding the 5th Panzer, Gen. Werner Heyd, one of the Bundeswehr's few remaining World War II veterans, says that his soldiers score better than 90 percent accuracy. He adds: "The training is mostly for hide-and-seek maneuvers, and speed of firing, and we try to make it perfect."

Summing up the Bundeswehr's sense of deterrent power, defense planner Dr. Walter Stuezel says: "If I had my way, we would invite every graduating class of the Soviet staff college to watch us fire MILANs against tanks and then talk to our troops about how easy these missiles are to use. They would quickly see the awful cost of an attack in these conditions."

The West German anti-tank network is the sharp end of NATO's long-term defense strategy for the 1980s. The plan was designed to correct its conventional forces' weakness, which caused Western alarm in the 1970s. The Bundeswehr, under an improved NATO plan, will try to wear down an assault while U.S. reinforcements rush across the Atlantic, itself patrolled by a modernized British navy.

The new defenses will leave thousands of armored anti-tank vehicles, equipped by a Messerschmitt-built helicopter that hovers a few feet off the ground to escape radar and then rise to fire anti-tank missile salvos.

The teeth of this anti-tank warfare



Iranians carry a box of Christmas cards through a gate of the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran on Monday. The cards were sent to the hostages at the embassy through an Atlanta newspaper.

In Interview at Embassy in Tehran

Militants Say U.S. Hostages Doing Well

By Christopher S. Wren

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (NYT) — As the U.S. diplomatic hostages entered their 10th week of captivity yesterday, their militant captors insisted that they were being well-treated and fed American-style food, but conceded that their hands were still bound.

The militants, in an interview with *The New York Times*, said that they considered the 50 or so hostages guilty of treachery toward Iran in varying degrees, although not all were considered CIA agents.

The hostages have not been transferred to regular Iranian jails because, the militants explained, they will be "forgiven" and released when Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, and his wealth are returned.

Otherwise, the militants insisted, the hostages will be tried for espionage in Islamic courts and, when judged guilty, could be executed, imprisoned or extradited to "oppressed peoples" in other countries.

The militants objected to being called terrorists and insisted that all of them are university students. But they acknowledged that they were

politically active earlier and have neglected their academic studies to pursue their quarrel with the U.S. government.

These and other points emerged yesterday in a two-hour interview with two spokesmen for the militants and an assistant who translated their remarks into English.

The three hours that this reporter was allowed to spend inside the occupied embassy compound were strictly supervised. The militants rejected a request to see the hostages to ascertain their condition, citing security reasons, and refused to disclose how many Americans they were holding.

After being searched thoroughly, this reporter and a three-member Japanese television crew were escorted to an outbuilding that had been the library of the embassy's commercial section, away from the chancery itself.

The interview was conducted without preconditions in a windowless office labeled Interview Room No. 3. The two spokesmen and their interpreter, who would not give their names, sat at a desk. Two posters of Ayatollah Khomeini had been tacked behind them. Other

posters included photographs of alleged U.S. atrocities in Vietnam.

The first spokesman, a young man with horn-rimmed glasses, said that the militants' treatment of the hostages was humanitarian "because we believe in Islam." Every morning, he said, the hostages took showers, had breakfast, exercised in the sun and read.

He said that a Pakistani hostage, offered freedom after the embassy takeover, had stayed on to cook American-type food for them. "They are in good condition," he said.

Pressed about their situation again later, he repeated that "our relations with the hostages are humane and Islamic." He said that the hostages received news from their families, but declined to say whether they had access to foreign news broadcasts or were aware of U.S. domestic concern about them.

As he explained it, the hands of the hostages were still tied about 18 inches apart with a soft cloth. "This doesn't prevent their freedom of movement," he insisted. "They can easily read, eat and do what they want."

As for the hundreds of thousands of Christmas cards sent to the captives, the spokesman said that "we have given the Christmas cards to the hostages, although we believe this was also a plot by Carter, since we know he is not a Christian but a criminal. But, because some Americans with true and pure feelings of Christianity sent these cards, we gave them to the hostages." It was not clear from his remarks whether all of the cards had been delivered.

"Searching for Freedom"

The second spokesman grew agitated when he was told that most Americans considered his group little more than terrorists. He responded with a recitation of alleged U.S. crimes in Vietnam, Chile and against the Palestinians and concluded by saying that "we are people searching for freedom. Your government is the worst terrorist in the world."

Asked whether they were actually students, the first spokesman said: "All those who participated in the takeover of the spy nest remain involved in our activities and are all students in different faculties of Tehran's universities."

Assets Actions Halted

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI) — A U.S. District Court judge, responding to a State Department warning that any action now could complicate the effort to free the American hostages in Iran, today postponed for 60 days all court proceedings relating to the attachment of Iranian assets.

are wire-guided missiles with such acronyms as TOW and MILAN. Deadly against tanks at ranges up to two miles, these small missiles can be hidden in woods and cities or mounted on vehicles to exploit European weather and terrain, which favor the defender. And the easily used missiles will be available to reservists who can be mobilized to treble the Bundeswehr's peacetime manpower ceiling of 495,000.

The sophistication of the MILAN is its electronically aided sighting. The missiles are directed by a guidance wire extending behind them. A soldier simply keeps the enemy tank on his small screen.

Commanding the 5th Panzer, Gen. Werner Heyd, one of the Bundeswehr's few remaining World War II veterans, says that his soldiers score better than 90 percent accuracy. He adds: "The training is mostly for hide-and-seek maneuvers, and speed of firing, and we try to make it perfect."

Summing up the Bundeswehr's sense of deterrent power, defense planner Dr. Walter Stuezel says: "If I had my way, we would invite every graduating class of the Soviet staff college to watch us fire MILANs against tanks and then talk to our troops about how easy these missiles are to use. They would quickly see the awful cost of an attack in these conditions."

The West German anti-tank network is the sharp end of NATO's long-term defense strategy for the 1980s. The plan was designed to correct its conventional forces' weakness, which caused Western alarm in the 1970s. The Bundeswehr, under an improved NATO plan, will try to wear down an assault while U.S. reinforcements rush across the Atlantic, itself patrolled by a modernized British navy.

The new defenses will leave thousands of armored anti-tank vehicles, equipped by a Messerschmitt-built helicopter that hovers a few feet off the ground to escape radar and then rise to fire anti-tank missile salvos.

The teeth of this anti-tank warfare

are wire-guided missiles with such acronyms as TOW and MILAN. Deadly against tanks at ranges up to two miles, these small missiles can be hidden in woods and cities or mounted on vehicles to exploit European weather and terrain, which favor the defender. And the easily used missiles will be available to reservists who can be mobilized to treble the Bundeswehr's peacetime manpower ceiling of 495,000.

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On Tensions in Islamic World

Begin in Egypt for Sum Strategic Talks Are Lik

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 7 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel flew to this southern Egyptian resort on the Nile today for his ninth summit meeting with President Anwar Sadat, a four-day visit during which the two leaders are expected to discuss broad strategic questions involving rising tensions in the Islamic world.

Since the U.S. Embassy was seized in Tehran by militant Moslem activists, and since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, both men have offered the United States, military facilities in their respective countries. The Israelis have appeared especially anxious for American use of their ports and air bases as a way of demonstrating that Israel has some strategic value to the West.

Increasingly since President Sadat's dramatic visit to Jerusalem in 1977, Egypt and Israel have found themselves on a similar wavelength in their strategic assessments of the Middle East problems.

But the talks here are also likely to deal with some divisive issues, particularly the stalled negotiations on fulfilling the provision in the two countries' peace treaty for creating local self-government for Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli occupation.

The two sides are so far apart that a Palestinian authority should have — Israel wants to limit them severely — that a Western diplomat predicted that any progress here would be merely "incremental."

Mr. Begin's schedule is heavy on sightseeing; only two brief discussions with Mr. Sadat are planned. Mr. Begin's entourage includes Isra-

el's ambassador-designate Eliahu Ben-Elissar. The two countries are in a delicate phase of its withdrawal from Sinai.

Mr. Sadat has made military facilities available to the United States to occupy the Arab world, Egypt denied a report last night television contending field in Egypt was being as a U.S. base.

Confident Gandhi Sav

Victory Before the Cor

(Continued from Page 1)

courts that were set up to hear charges against her and her son Sanjay growing out of alleged abuses of power during the emergency. The courts continue to process cases with much less argument being exchanged. Sanjay Gandhi, who is appealing a sentence of one of these courts, is favored to win in a race for a parliamentary seat.

Mrs. Gandhi said she thinks that the "judges should look at the special courts from a purely legal point of view." She said she hardly knows what the charges before the courts have been. The cases have droned on "because there is nothing in it."

She said she does not think she would claim executive privilege in the court proceedings if she becomes prime minister.

Asked whether she thinks she would be able to govern while the legal matters still swirl unsettled, she replied: "I can assure you, if I wasn't distracted before being prime minister, why should I be distracted after? It doesn't bother me at all."

Despite her disclaimers of vindictiveness, Mrs. Gandhi showed little desire to let bygones be bygones. Speaking of the Janata government, she said: "I don't know if there's a case in history where a government has been after one person and one family." She said the harassment continues. Recently, she said, when her chartered plane landed at Delhi Airport, officials routed it to a far corner of the airfield and did not

provide a ladder for disembarking. Speaking of Morarji Desai, she charged that he is the greatest authority in India. The other, she said, is a Minister Charan Singh, who preceded Mr. Desai after the defections from that of ty that toppled the goldi A August and forced the tions.

Of her role during the emergency, she said that there are excesses carried out by officials of which she had grieved. She said that she grieved.

Gandhi By Lands

(Continued from Page 1)

porters danced with gleefulness at her house this morning. A close aide appeared to pay tribute to the results today, while a New Year's greetings with ter-in-law.

Salvadoran P

Sets Demands

New Governm

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 7 (UPI) — The Christian Democrat agreed yesterday to form a government with the military as changes made in the military force, a dialogue is going on between the military and the government.

The Christian Democrat largest opposition party, a put forward two candidates for military-civilian junta are Antonio Erich and Hirez, the foreign minister government that collapsed last week. There was no word whether the military would accept the party's demands.

The military-civilian broke down last week after military members, 12 of 15, and many officials resigned. The military's shift to the slowdown of promised reforms and the continuing economic of the country's economic government.

Local analysts say the of reconstructing the alliance to be the armed forces acceptance of the Christian demands.

The two remaining members of the five-man junta, Col. Adriano and Col. Jaime Gutierrez, yesterday with the permanent of the armed forces, a young colonel who led the overthrow of President Romero.

Bonn, Madrid Talk

MADRID, Jan. 7 (UPI) — German Chancellor Schmidt arrived from a vacation today for an official visit to Spain.

SALES
NINA RICCI
BOUTIQUE
39, avenue Montaigne
17, rue François-I^{er}
29, avenue George-V
Wednesday, 9 th,
10 th and 11 th January
from 10:00 a.m.
to 6:30 p.m.

O.J. PERRIN
Jeweller
* VACHERON CONSTANTIN *
6, rue de la Harpe, Paris

مكتبة المصطفى

News Analysis

China Picks Restraint as Crisis Response

Fox Butterfield

G. Jan. 7 (NYT) — Faced with the prospect of a Chinese intervention in Afghanistan, a major Vietnamese guerrilla force in Cambodia, and a possible Chinese response to the continued international pressure against Hanoi and Moscow.

Chinese diplomats here say there is no evidence that Peking has decided to intervene in any of these areas.

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U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, right, with the U.S. envoy to China, Leonard Woodcock, left, begins first round of discussions with Chinese Communist Party officials in Peking.

China Committed Elsewhere, Others Too Weak

Asian Forces Appear Unable to Deter Soviet Advances

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT) — The methodical and apparently effective military intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan has provoked a crisis in Southwest Asia that is exacerbated by the weaknesses of the forces defending the states in the area that stretches from eastern Turkey to western India.

The strategic picture is easily discernible. The Russians have taken Kabul, the capital, and occupied much of the important military airfields. These airfields are being fortified with surface-to-air missile batteries and equipped with modern command and control facilities.

There are no positive indications that Afghan guerrilla resistance has delayed seriously the Soviet advances. There is a strong suspicion that accounts in the Pakistani press of extensive Soviet casualties are exaggerated.

The harsh fact, intelligence analysts in Washington and in Europe's capitals agree, is that there are no military forces in the immediate area that are capable of deterring the Soviet Union. Considered in the abstract, assuming that the United States and its military allies do nothing, Russia's forces could make further moves into Iran or Pakistan and command the entrance to the Gulf.

Chinese Role

China is the only Asian country with the military potential and the geographical position capable of making the Russians think twice about further adventures in the region. But the Russians know that China's military strength is committed to its northern border and that it lacks advanced military technology.

Much has been made of the assistance that China might provide to the Afghan rebels. In Washington, there does not appear to be any doubt of China's willingness to help. Doubts focus on that country's capabilities. If Soviet tanks supported by MiG-21s push deeper into Afghanistan's mountains, most experts on the Soviet and Chinese militaries believe that they will be able to use anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles will be required to slow down, if not halt, a Soviet blitzkrieg. The Chinese regular army does not have enough of those weapons for its own forces.

At the moment there seems to be no reason to believe that the Afghan guerrillas — even if they were to be supported by elements of the old Afghan Army, which is unlikely — can offer a coherent defense to the forces deployed by the Soviet Union. It appears that, even after a wholesale transfer of light arms and weapons, mortars, and land mines, the guerrillas are unlikely to impede Soviet operations.

It is easy to discern an analogy with Vietnam, as a senior Washington official said, but on examination the analogy breaks down. The guerrillas have no military coherence, they have no tradition of victory, they have no secure sanctuary to which they can return and from which they can draw arms and supplies. To compare them to the Viet Cong in 1965 may be comforting, but it is unrealistic, according to this view.

The Afghan Army, when unrest began, was a force of 80,000 men. Desertions, large-scale surrenders to guerrillas fighting in the cause of Islam, a serious shortage of replacements for weapons and of spare parts for existing weapons has reduced the force to perhaps a quarter of its original strength.

However, he added, most people still have the misconception that leprosy is an incurable and highly contagious disease and that its victims are confined by law to leprosaria.

Dr. Geiber said leprosy is not very infectious and that those who get it through "close, long family contact" can be rendered noninfectious almost immediately by treatment with drugs.

Many of the bay area patients are living normal family lives and are employed, but most of the employers are not aware of the affliction, Dr. Geiber said. "I think most of the patients I treat are frankly in hiding," he said. "It's not that they have not come to understand that they are no risk, but this is not a tolerant world."

Vienna Leader in Prague
PRAGUE, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Franz Mubri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, arrived here today for what was reported as a brief working visit. The Czech and Austrian parties have traditionally close ties.

of its former effectiveness. The army's contribution to the Soviet pacification will be limited to providing guides. The guerrillas, xenophobic and rife with tribal rivalries, are likely to use the captured weapons and reject deserters whom they consider foreigners.

Iran Seen Vulnerable

To some analysts in Washington, a turbulent Iran appears to be the state most vulnerable to further Soviet intervention. The stakes are high and the potential prize in Soviet blood and treasure minimal compared to the gains. Diplomatic pressure and the threat of Soviet bombers flying from newly established bases at Herat, Shindand and Farah in northwestern Afghanistan probably could force any Iranian government into a virtual surrender to the

Soviet Union. "How long do you think the states of the Arabian peninsula would stand up to the pressure that the Russians would then exert upon them?" asked a retired British general with long experience in the Gulf states.

Although pictures of Iranian militants on guard at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have created the impression of an armed and aggressive Iran, the truth apparently is a good deal different. Two years ago the Iranian armed forces were considered the sure guardians of tranquility and Western interests in the region. Today, the Iranian forces, U.S. military experts say, have deteriorated into something approaching an armed rabble.

To many U.S. civilian and military analysts, Pakistan appears to

be the focus for investment that eventually might deter the Soviet Union. Pakistan's problem is not in the morale and effectiveness of its soldiers and pilots but the obsolescence of many of its weapons and the shortage of spare parts.

Pakistan and Afghanistan share a rugged border that would make transferring the munitions of war difficult. A more reasonable objective for U.S. military policy would be to supply Pakistan with modern fighter aircraft, tanks, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and armored personnel carriers. The chief political drawback seen by some officials in Washington is that such a step would frighten India and, possibly, move that country closer to the Soviet Union, thus shifting the power balance in Asia even more toward Moscow.

To Use Corn Withheld From Russia

U.S. Aides Differ on New Gasohol Plan

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP) — A major new gasohol program — using corn embargoed from shipment to the Soviet Union — was announced yesterday by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

But officials directly involved in the program — at the White House and the departments of Agriculture and Energy — had a substantially different version of what is to be.

Mr. Christopher volunteered the disclosure in response to criticism by Republican presidential candidates of the embargo, which was ordered Friday by President Carter in partial retaliation for the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan. Some of the embargoed 17 million tons of grain will be for "a massive increase of . . . gasohol production," Mr. Carter said Friday.

Gasohol — a mix of nine parts of gasoline and one part of pure, 200-proof ethanol — is a clean-burning substitute for unleaded premium fuel.

Mr. Christopher, appearing on a television interview program, said that the gasohol program "will use the equivalent of 5 million tons of corn during 1980. This will lead to the production of over 500 million gallons of gasohol."

His numbers puzzled Weldon Barton, director of the Agriculture Department's Office of Energy. To start with, Mr. Barton said, the 182.5 million bushels of corn involved would produce 456 million gallons of ethanol, not gasohol. The ethanol would be combined with nine times as much gasoline, for a total of 4.56 billion gallons of gasohol.

Until now, however, production of gasohol on such a scale had been impossible.

Doctor Estimates 350 Lepers Live In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (UPI) — A Public Health Service doctor says there are 350 lepers in the San Francisco Bay area, many of whom hide their ailment from employers and even spouses because of the stigma attached to the disease.

Most are treated on an outpatient basis at the Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco. Dr. Robert Geiber, head of the Hansen's Disease Service at the hospital, said some of the prejudices that caused lepers through the ages to be shunned, loathed and banished from communities, have disappeared.

However, he added, most people still have the misconception that leprosy is an incurable and highly contagious disease and that its victims are confined by law to leprosaria.

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projected not for the end of 1980, but for the end of 1985, Mr. Barton said. With a "crash" effort, he said, possibly half of the 1985 production goal could be realized in 1980. Such an effort, he added, would involve enactment of legislation providing a permanent or long-term 40-cent-a-gallon subsidy of ethanol, tapping the unused or unused capacity of distilleries to make 140- to 190-proof ethanol, and construction of facilities to convert that product into 200-proof alcohol.

Currently, 1980 production is expected to total about 50 million gallons of ethanol for gasohol. The crash effort could add about 150 million more, Mr. Barton said.

On the television program the State Department official, apparently referring to unleaded premium fuel, said: "Indeed, by the end of 1980 over 10 percent of a particular kind of fuel will have alcohol additive."

Speeded-Up Timing
On the television program the State Department official, apparently referring to unleaded premium fuel, said: "Indeed, by the end of 1980 over 10 percent of a particular kind of fuel will have alcohol additive."

Mr. Barton said that Mr. Christopher was essentially correct in translating 5 million tons of corn into 10 percent of premium unleaded fuel — except that it will not happen in 12 months.

Mr. Christopher, in introducing his disclosure of the "new" program, said that the administration would announce it Monday. At the White House, however, Stuart Eizenstat, the domestic affairs adviser, said that the Energy Department had been developing the program for several months — "long before the Afghanistan problem" — and that the Energy Department would announce it "within the next few days."

In addition, Mr. Eizenstat said, he understood — on the basis of a memo from John Sawhill, the Energy Department deputy secretary — that the production of gasohol targeted for the end of this year was 400 million gallons. Mr. Christopher had said 500 million — and apparently had meant alcohol.

5 Firms Say U.S. Misused Their Defoliant in Vietnam

By Lee A. Daniels

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT) — Five chemical companies that manufactured the military defoliant Agent Orange in the 1960s and 70s have charged that its negligent misuse by the government is responsible for any injuries and disabilities that have befallen them and their families may have suffered from it.

The companies also accused the government of failing to inform servicemen of the potential dangers of exposure to Agent Orange, a herbicide mixture that contains traces of an extraordinarily toxic substance called dioxin, and of failing to provide medical care to veterans and families suffering from the chemical's alleged effects.

The five companies are Dow Chemical Co., Monsanto Co., Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., Hercules Inc. and Diamond Shamrock Corp. Their assertions, filed separately Friday in U.S. District Court in Westbury, N.Y., were in response to a class-action suit

2 in U.S. Admit Aiding Violation Of Slavery Law

ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 7 (UPI) — A father and son today pleaded guilty in federal court to violating a federal anti-slavery law by helping their employer chain illegal Mexican aliens on a farm to keep them from running away.

Joe Price and his son Dale pleaded guilty rather than being tried for aiding and abetting violation of slavery peonage laws. They will be sentenced Jan. 21 — as will be employer Connie Ray Alford, who had pleaded guilty to such violation.

The Prices were accused of helping chain aliens on the Alford farm in Truxton, where the elder Price is foreman and his son a worker. Each faces a maximum penalty of a \$5,000 fine and five years in prison.

Federal prosecutors said Mexican laborers who worked the farm were locked up at night to keep them from escaping. They were paid no salary and received only minimal food. The prosecutors said the farm owner had two of the workers chained in a chicken coop; when they tried to escape, he threatened to confine them to a metal cage.

brought against them last year by a Vietnam veterans' organization on behalf of more than 3,000 veterans.

The veterans' group, Agent Orange Victims International, and other critics of the manufacturers contend that the defoliant caused serious maladies in servicemen exposed to it and birth defects in some of their children. That view is disputed by the firms and by some government officials.

The government has begun a long-term study of the defoliant's possible deleterious health effects. Last February, the Environmental Protection Agency suspended use of herbicides containing 2,4,5-T (one of Agent Orange's two ingredients) in forests and pastures, along rights of way around residences and in aquatic and recreation areas. But it allowed its continued use in rice lands and cattle grazing areas.

The agency said it acted because a study had linked 2,4,5-T to miscarriages in the Alsea basin of Oregon, where it was used regularly on timberland. Other studies have found it to be one of the most carcinogenic substances known. The dioxin gets into the 2,4,5-T as a result of the manufacturing process.

The companies' charges are the latest round of legal maneuvering in the veterans' suit. According to a Dow spokesman, the companies are not admitting that Agent Orange is harmful. Rather, they are saying that if the court rules that substance did cause injuries and disabilities, the fault lies with the government, not with them. The Justice Department had no comment yesterday.

The attorney for the veterans' group says the companies' new claims represent "a significant departure" from their earlier position that Agent Orange absolutely could not have caused servicemen's ills. Attorney Victor Yannacoe made it clear he thinks the fault lay with the chemical companies.

Each company filed separate briefs, but, according to Mr. Freyer, they were almost identical. According to those who have read the Dow brief, it accuses the government of acting "negligently and recklessly" in failing adequately to test the herbicide, of using it in ways not anticipated by the company, of exposing servicemen to the defoliant in Vietnam, of failing to warn them of its hazards, of failing to instruct them in the proper methods of using it and of failing to attempt to provide medical care to veterans who were discharged.

By Shunning Forum Considered a Success

Reagan Seems Real Loser in Iowa Debate

By Adam Clymer

DES MOINES, Iowa (NYT) — Televised political debates are more often lost than won, and Saturday night in Des Moines the clear loser was 1,447 miles away.

Former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California did not lose by sweating and appearing nervous, the way Richard Nixon did in 1960, or by announcing the freedom of Eastern Europe in the manner of President Gerald Ford in 1976.

Instead, he just declined the invitation and stayed home, a decision that nettled some Iowa Republicans when he made it, and bothered more of them after they watched his rivals for the Republican presidential nomination debate issues and jab at each other in a dignified way.

The candidates who came tended to impress most those who already liked them. The exception was Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, who was singled out by politicians and country editors as one who made the strongest, freshest impression.

No Farce

But as Stephen Roberts, the state Republican chairman, said yesterday, "Most Republicans thought it was a tremendous event. The biggest loser was Reagan, especially because we thought the debate worked, that it didn't turn out to be a farce that wasn't worth the effort."

At least for Iowa Republicans — and for those who watched the debate on educational television or a delayed showing of it broadcast by CBS — the impression conveyed was one of a group of capable opponents of Republican beliefs who were younger than Mr. Reagan, who is 68.

That impression has to work against the Reagan campaign approach, which, his aides concede, is to act as though the nomination is his by history and by competent organizational effort, unless he makes a fool of himself.

"I was impressed by their knowledge," said Robert Beck, editor of The Iowa Register. "It was most unusual to see such a fine collection and hear their views," said Al Pinder, publisher of The Grinnell Herald-Register.

Elsewhere in the state, their counterparts echoed those views, even in the rural areas where Mr. Reagan's support is strongest.

Foreign Affairs

There was an emphasis in the debate on foreign policy, military preparedness and the restriction on grain sales to the Soviet Union. That emphasis was dictated by the news, but also by a basic Republican belief that the Democrats and President Carter have made a mess in all those areas.

The Republicans all think that there are more votes to be won on inflation, eventually, but, conceding that the country's attention is on foreign affairs now, they are trying to seize some of that attention.

Even so, they were milder in language than some had been earlier in the week. Former Gov. John Connally, Texas ally by his recent calls for setting deadlines on release of the American hostages in Iran and "disruptions" of Iranian oil production. He made only generalized criticism of "weakness and appeasement over the many months, over the last several years."

George Bush, who last Monday scoffed at Mr. Carter for naive in saying that he was unhappy that the Russians had lied about Afghanistan and was changing his view of them, barely mentioned that. Instead, he talked most often of his experience, almost as though reading a resume.

The complaint that the restriction on grain sales made Iowa grain farmers the "scapegoat" for weak foreign policy was pursued insistently by Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois and Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, and it was generally supported by all those present except Rep. Anderson.

Rep. Anderson was the odd man out more than once, by urging a 50-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax and by saying that to achieve a balanced budget, cut income taxes and increase defense spending. "You'd do it with mirrors."

Lewis Kimer, editor and publisher of The Record Herald and Independent in Iowa City, said that 39 percent supported Mr. Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination, 31 percent were undecided, 21 percent favored Sen. Kennedy, and 5 percent supported Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California.

Reagan Leads N.Y. Poll

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Ronald Reagan is the favorite Republican presidential candidate among residents of the New York metropolitan area, according to an opinion poll published in today's editions of the Daily News. Former President Gerald Ford, who is not a candidate, placed a distant second.

U.S., Japan to Hold Talks on Economics

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Senior government officials from Japan and the United States will meet in Tokyo this week to discuss the international economic situation and bilateral trade and economic relations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The talks, originally scheduled for November, will be held Thursday and Friday. The first such meeting between the two countries was held in Washington in 1978. Government sources said that the talks had been postponed because of the political impasse that followed the October general election in Japan and the crisis over seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran Nov. 4.

anola Tribune, said that Rep. Anderson had come across to a group that watched the debate with him as "the most intelligent man on that panel — a very sharp and qualified person."

The impact of these opinions is hard to predict. The Jan. 21 Iowa caucuses are an organizational contest. Rep. Anderson has virtually no organization here; Mr. Bush and Mr. Reagan each have networks of eager workers.

But if Rep. Anderson manages to get on the board, or, more realistically and more significantly, if Mr. Bush manages to beat Mr. Reagan, it may mean that debates mean something, and it may deflate the Californian's stay-away strategy.

His contention that a debate would be divisive was hardly borne out. The others, all agreeing that he should have come, made fun of him.

That kind of result in Iowa might even challenge the conventional political wisdom that it is good politics for a front-runner to stay out of debates.

So the other loser may be Mr. Carter, whose late refusal after an eager and early acceptance led to the cancellation of the Democratic forum, which was to have been held tonight and had been awaited more expectantly than the Republicans' debate. Television commercials and group phone calls were to bring him in Iowa today, but he will be 984 miles away.

Over Prosecuting Some Crimes

Study Finds Secret Rules Guiding U.S. Attorneys

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT) — A new survey of federal prosecutors shows that most refuse to prosecute certain crimes because of secret written criteria that vary substantially from one prosecutor's office to another throughout the country.

On Shortsightedness

It has been observed widely, in these columns and elsewhere, that the United States has failed in recent years to provide strong, consistent leadership for its allies. But with 80,000 Soviet troops currently trying to subdue Afghanistan, it is a useful time to note that those same allies might sometimes set aside their myopic concern with short-term economic gains and give their full-fledged support to U.S. policies that will inevitably protect their long-term interests.

Western leaders must be constantly reminded that their adversary, if that is not too bland a term, is accustomed to taking a long view. Many of the Soviet Union's goals date from Lenin's time. Others, such as the quest for warm-water ports, predate the Soviet Union itself. It would be naive to a fault to view the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in any other context. The heads of the Western alliance must realize that the Soviet Union will not respond to short-term pressures. The Kremlin must understand that it is facing a unified West with clear long-range goals and formidable resolve.

As the Soviet Union drives toward the Arabian Sea, Europeans must concentrate on what precisely is at stake for them. Soviet ships in those waters could blockade the Strait of Hormuz and cut Europe's oil lifeline. It is that simple. Why would the Russians do such a thing? The Pakistani leader Mohammed Zia ul-Haq provided an answer

in an interview. When asked what he thought Moscow's long-term objectives were, he said: "The neutralization of Western Europe by the acquisition of strategic control in the areas upon which the West depends for its survival." Obviously, no area is more critical to that survival than the Gulf.

As Europe moves into the 1980s facing myriad problems in an atmosphere of uncertainty, which is being explored in a series of articles currently running in this newspaper, Europe's chiefs of state and government would do well to heed President Carter's message Friday night. "History," he said, "teaches perhaps few clear lessons. But surely one such lesson learned by the world at great cost is that aggression unopposed becomes a contagious disease."

There are signs that China, which fears Soviet expansionism more than Europe, understands that and is prepared to act in concert with the United States. Chinese support is important. But so is that of Europe. If Europeans want the continued benefits of U.S. protection they must begin sharing the cost, both political and economic. President Carter may pay a price politically for the cutting of 17 million tons in grain sales to the Soviet Union. It will probably be costly for U.S. farmers, as well. But as the Swedish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard observed: Every choice implies a sacrifice.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Trade Politics

The rapid growth of foreign trade has transformed the economic life of the United States over the past decade. Exports and imports have almost doubled, in relation to the U.S. output, since 1970. As always, there have been winners and losers. The winners have been the farmers, the coal miners and the high-technology industries like aircraft and computers. The losers have been, in general, the industries with the well-known, middle-range technologies that are now being widely disseminated throughout the world.

Expanding foreign trade has always created jobs for Americans faster than it has destroyed them. But the worker whose industry is threatened by imports is not necessarily reassured to hear that his job will be replaced by two others, in different kinds of work and in other parts of the country. To keep trade expanding over the next decade, with the prospect of slow economic growth for the whole industrial world, will be hard. The political friction is going to be ferocious, as governments get drawn increasingly into the worldwide struggles for markets, resources and investment.

The other day, President Carter signed the executive order reorganizing the U.S. government's trade operations. The shuffle of offices and titles will mean little to most people. What counts is the new operation's success in a mission that is, unavoidably, ambiguous. Most members of Congress would probably say that they want a policy that will push

exports, hold down imports, balance the trade account and create more jobs in the United States. Since most other governments are trying to do precisely the same things, trade requires skillful diplomacy.

Mr. Carter's trade representative, Reubin Askew, has to deal with a steel industry in the United States that is overbuilt and has lost most of its foreign customers to the new steel mills in the underdeveloped countries to which it used to sell. Should he encourage Toyota to manufacture cars here in the United States? (Answer: Yes, he should.) And, by the way, how far is the United States prepared to go in giving the developing countries access to its market with products like shoes, textiles — and steel?

In synthetic fibers, the United States is on the other end of the issue. U.S. exports to Europe are booming — and the European Common Market is suing. The synthetics are based on petroleum, and the Europeans claim that U.S. oil price controls constitute an illegal subsidy. (They have a point.) Mr. Askew will now also preside over the negotiation of the codes to regulate and limit, among other things, government subsidies to exports.

Mr. Askew is in a terrible spot for a politician. The better he does his job, the less you are likely to hear about it. But U.S. living standards aren't likely to rise if U.S. trade doesn't keep expanding.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Trial by Agee

Philip Agee, the onetime CIA agent whose passport was revoked last week, has earned the hatred of his former employers and the suspicion of many others by systematically identifying U.S. agents around the world. His writings have made intelligence much more hazardous. And lately, from West Germany (he has been kicked out of three other countries) he is bad-mouthing U.S. intelligence again.

Gut feelings aside, though, the United States must obey its own laws in dealing with him and it's doubtful that those laws permit lifting his passport. That action seems to have been provoked by his public suggestion that the CIA's Iran files be exchanged for the hostages in Tehran. The idea was offensive, but not a crime. The State Department's fear that the former agent will go to Iran to participate in a trial of the hostages seems based on a misreading of an unconfirmed news report. He says he hasn't been invited and wouldn't accept such an invitation.

The government considers Mr. Agee a threat to "national security or the foreign policy of the United States" but it has yet to accuse him of violating any law. The Supreme Court made clear two decades ago in the Rockwell Kent case that citizens who haven't broken the law can't be denied passports under the statutes on the books. Even if Congress clearly conferred such power on the State Department, the Supreme Court said, there would be serious constitutional objections because the right to travel has become a recognized part of personal liberty. We await with interest the government's legal justification as it resists Mr. Agee's suit to regain his passport.

We have our own quarrel with Mr. Agee. Aside from endangering the lives of certain countrymen abroad, he has brought discredit on those who want to expose CIA misdeeds, but for the worthy purpose of bringing intelligence agencies within the rule of law. Like the Nazis of Skokie, Ill., who gave freedom of assembly a bad name two years ago, Mr. Agee tests not only U.S. laws but also U.S. commitment to law. We're tempted to join Jules Feiffer's recent call for "a better class of victim." But time and circumstance will not let us wait.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 8, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — Professor Konovaloff, head of the Mining Institute of St. Petersburg, recently made a tour of the institution and visited the students' dining room. Looking around the walls, his eye fell upon a picture of Bebel, the well-known Socialist leader. He was shocked. In that picture, he saw the symbol of revolution. He asked a waiter to take it down, but the man refused. But a ladder was procured, and assisted by the professors accompanying him, Konovaloff climbed up and removed the offending portrait. Ever since that day, the professor has had no peace. The students have interrupted him constantly in the course of his lectures.

Fifty Years Ago

January 8, 1930

ROME — Rome today was keyed up for the most brilliant ceremony of its sort held here and probably in all Europe since the war, which tomorrow will unite in marriage Princess Marie-Jose, only daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, and Crown Prince Umberto, the Italian heir apparent. An extraordinary feature of the marriage program is the great precaution being taken to protect the principals and royal visitors from any possible outrage, such as the one which endangered Prince Umberto on his recent visit to Brussels. Thousands of soldiers will line the streets and keep the public at a distance from the distinguished visitors.



De Facto Correspondents

By Philip M. Foisie

WASHINGTON — A year ago last spring, at a meeting to assess and plan its foreign news coverage, a group of Washington Post editors was struck by the number of African countries where, for one reason or another, there had been no Post staff presence for years. I recall someone's asking, "What happened in Burundi?"

Even more relevant to the editors was the fact that Burundi had been a Page 1 news story. Six years earlier, it had erupted in tribal conflict of genocidal proportions; two years earlier there had been a coup. Yet the last visit to Burundi by a Washington Post correspondent had been in 1972. And the correspondent, who had made the all-too-brief trip at considerable personal risk, had been restricted to the capital of Bujumbura, itself in a state of chaos.

Rumors

There had been only a few scattered reports about Burundi in the Western press since the genocide, virtually none since the coup, and most based on rumor gathered in neighboring countries.

On that very day, just as we contemplated a return staff visit to Bujumbura (it has yet to take place), some of the answers to "whatever happened in Burundi?" arrived in the newsroom in the form of an unsolicited article written by a U.S. college professor who had just returned after a lengthy stay in that East African country. After checking the bona fides of the contributor, the Post gratefully published this article.

There were holes in the article, of course — questions unanswered or answers unsupported — but the professor had two advantages: He was a specialist on Burundi. And he had been there to see and hear.

There has been a growing awareness among some newsmen of the extent to which one of the journalist's vital functions — the discovery and on-site inspection of new news-related information — is being performed, abroad at least, by nonjournalists.

Censorship

There is a growing recognition as well of the importance of this contribution to public knowledge at a time when many governments, especially but not exclusively in Africa, have learned that censorship tends to suit their purpose. The denial or prolonged delay of journalistic access to many countries, the restrictions placed on the correspondent when he is finally allowed to enter, and the spiraling costs of foreign reporting, have enabled some coun-

tries to virtually drop out of sight for years at a time.

Nonjournalists, on the other hand, especially scholars, often gain the access denied to the highly visible and often controversial correspondent, and are not watched as closely while they work.

It is uncomfortably commonplace nowadays to bump into one of these traveling academicians in crossroads Washington — just returned from a place your correspondent cannot go.

These de facto "news correspondents" are not all academicians, by any means, nor are they all mere visitors. The greatest contribution of this para-journalism comes from those private Western organizations that maintain regular institutional contact with representatives permanently based abroad.

First Word

First public word of the slaughter of schoolchildren in the former Central African Empire came not from a journalist or even an embassy, but from a resident priest reporting through church channels that led to Amnesty International. The last Washington Post correspondent, Jonathan C. Randall, to visit the Central African Empire, some two years before the schoolchildren attack brought down the government had been thrown into a Bangui prison.

Much of the sparse news to emerge from Uganda during the reign of Idi Amin also came from resident church sources.

Aside from universities and church groups, one finds a wide range of private organizations, with resident representatives or contacts abroad, that are openly and actively involved in information-gathering on a continuing basis: business firms (especially banks and oil companies) and multinationals generally, labor unions, professional associations, humanitarian agencies, foundations and "think tanks," to name a few of the more productive practitioners of the art.

Motivations

A professional journalist, of course, is quick to identify and use many of these "nonorthodox" sources of information, as they have come to be called, and the quality of some of their information is suspect. Their motivations vary, as do their ability and willingness to convey what they learn. But those who have looked closely at these non-journalist information networks are convinced that there is a lot of untapped "news" lying around for anyone willing to search for it more systematically.

One foundation and several universities, in fact, are now jointly engaged in organizing just such a search.

If they find a workable search method, perhaps with the aid of a

computer, one substitute for "our very own correspondent in Burundi" may be an editor in Washington, seated before a newsroom terminal, accessing and evaluating the raw file of para-journalism and occasionally providing the readers with some continuity of news between visits by professional staff correspondents.

We also trust these visits will be more frequent. Every eight years in this explosive age is just not good enough.

Philip Foisie is assistant managing editor-foreign news of The Washington Post.

Carter's Little Helpers

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — President Carter put his finger on part of the problem when he said the other day that he had changed his views of Russia "more drastically" in the "past week" than in the "previous two and a half years." Like all amateurs, Mr. Carter tends to personalize foreign policy.

He enjoyed a certain rapport with Leonid Brezhnev, and assumed relations with the Soviet Union were on a good track. So he was surprised when the Russians invaded Afghanistan, and chagrined when Brezhnev lied to him on the matter.

But the president was not alone in focusing on the U.S. hostages in Iran while Moscow poured troops across the Afghan border. He had his little helpers — namely the senior foreign policy figures.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is the heavyweight by far. He is experienced, intelligent, articulate, prudent and patient. He commands widespread trust and affection, and is a good negotiator.

Case by Case

He shares the lawyer's habit of taking items case by case. That professional deformation did little harm until he acquired intellectual baggage in the last part of the Johnson administration and thereafter as a leading lawyer on Wall Street. He returned to Washington filled to the brim with the philosophic assumptions of New York's liberal elite. He has been highly sensitive to the wrongs done by the United States in the past. He has cared about knitting up relations with Africa and Cuba and Vietnam and the Palestinians. He has been so determined to resist pressure from the U.S. hawks, that he has lost sight of the Soviet bent for power politics.

Normally, the secretary of defense would have righted the balance. Harold Brown's forte, however, is technology. He has used his

BOSTON — In reacting to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States first of all had to define the seriousness of the occasion. The United States had to show — and lead the West to show — that it did not perceive this as just another clash of interests in a Third World country, another Communist exploitation of local opportunity.

Afghanistan had not been attached to the West, and the Soviet occupation did not in itself affect the world strategic balance. What made it serious was the Soviet use of their own forces, for the first time since World War II, outside their East European empire. That called into question assumptions about the cautiousness of the leadership in Moscow and the restraints under which it operates.

The next, then, was to send the Soviet leaders a message — a credible message of long-run purpose. We had to tell them, convincingly: Afghanistan will not be cost-free for you. You will pay economically, tactically, psychologically. We will not forget in a few weeks or months. Even if it involves some inconvenience for us, some sacrifice, we will not go on with business as usual.

Economic Levers

President Carter's policy on Afghanistan is evidently designed to convey exactly that sense of commitment, that unwillingness to let life go on as before. It uses the economic levers of fishing rights and sales of grain and high technology. The military response is aid to Pakistan, with an implication of help for the Afghan rebels. And a threat of withdrawal from the Moscow Olympics next summer is a signal that U.S. concern will last.

The decision to halt grain sales was the surprise. Few Americans want to use food as a weapon. But this grain was supplementary, for use not as a staple in the Soviet diet but to build up livestock herds. And the decision very likely confounded Soviet expectations. Before Carter took it, a Soviet source told Dan Fisher of the Los Angeles Times:

"You could cut wheat deliveries, but I don't think the administration would do that because this is an election year and the farmers would rebel."

The politics of Carter's policy may turn out to be one of its more significant aspects. Nearly all the Republican candidates for president, and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., criticized the response to Afghanistan. In doing so, the Republicans shed some inadvertent light on all the talk these days about the need for more U.S. "fiber" or "strength."

The point emerged with embarrassing clarity Saturday night in the Republican forum sponsored by The Des Moines Register and Tri-

bune. Thanks to Public Television, and no thanks to the commercial networks, which cared as little as the public interest as usual — of the country was able to watch GOP hopefuls.

Sen. Howard Baker said that bargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union was "very similar to the situation in Cambodia" — a comparison that could be written off as if it were not so sickeningly inappropriate. "What would do?" he asked himself about Afghanistan, and answered: "I would state once again that America is strong enough to protect our interests."

John Connally said the high both grain and technology sales, mistaken in the absence of any action by our allies. That was odd coming from the man who was secretary of the Treasury under U.S. allies by his unilateral action. The Carter administration is a sulking other governments and thus hopes to move them by own willingness to act boldly.

Iconoclast

George Bush, Philip Crane, Robert Dole also said the was unfair to farmers. These caucuses seemed to have translated everyone's mind wondrously.

It took John Anderson, iconoclast of the occasion, to away the humbug. "It is strange," he said, "that those criticize our foreign policy are unwilling to accept the need sacrifice when it arises."

(Rep. Anderson of Illinois, other memorable things. How you cut taxes, increase defense spending and balance the budget, the others said they would do it. You do it with money. Asked what they regretted in a political lives, the others had a specific to say. Anderson replied: "If I had one vote I would change it would be the one for the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.")

The Games

Almost any way of responding the Soviet invasion will disappoint some interests. The idea of staying away from the Olympics brought the usual cry from sportsmen that sports has nothing to do with politics. That situation was disposed of by Red Sox writing in The New York Times, cently about the use of the Nazis of the Berlin Games in 1936, should sportsmen or spectators, prestige to the Soviet Union going to Moscow while the nation of Afghanistan continued.

Responding to such aggression not easy. We have to rethink problem of how to encourage strain by the Soviet leadership. it is a beginning to reject the id business as usual.

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mastery over hardware to prevent the military-industrial complex from backing the president into a corner. But in the course of giving the president and the secretary of state live policy options, Mr. Brown has inadvertently shielded them from the most acute concerns of the military professionals.

There remains the president's national security adviser. Almost alone in the Carter administration, Zbigniew Brzezinski tries to formulate coherent views of the world as a whole. Nobody would question his familiarity with the power and treacherous tactics of the Soviet Union.

But Mr. Brzezinski has alienated most of the officials at the Pentagon and State Department. In the absence of bureaucratic allies, he lacks the one thing a presidential assistant needs most — operational reach.

His brilliance, moreover, runs toward the rhetorical. It is typical that he came up with the label "arc of crisis" for the zone of insecurity around Iran a year ago, and then, having found a catch phrase, did little to improve the U.S. capacity to operate in the area. By his own account, Brzezinski is the most overruled presidential adviser in White House history. He imposes no real discipline on the president, and his true function is to let Carter do whatever he wants, and then pronounce it "high strategy."

In those conditions, Carter's sudden discovery that Moscow plays hardball is no big deal. Changes have to be made in the basic outlook of the administration, not merely in the president's mind.

Nor do the actions and comments taken, as a kind of convulsive reaction over the past few days, signify much. It means little to postpone Senate debate on the arms control treaty with the Soviet Union

True Test

The true test is where the United States stands six months from when the Russians will, undoubtedly, be back on the track of offensive. What counts is whether the United States will then have established a full-time naval presence in the Indian Ocean; and some kind of political capacity in Iran.

What counts is whether the U.S. plans continue to move forward with improving missile strength. Perhaps what counts most of whether the U.S. public has alerted, not — as through months of Carter's tranquilizing. For the task now is to lay ground for a longer term missile which will find the United States plying in the Near East and Gulf the immense effort that the first, or European, phase of continuing struggle against the power.

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The New Schooling

Wrapping Up Wearing Of Kimonos — in Japan

By Sandra Salmans

TOKYO (IHT) — On cue, the chattering stops and a dozen or so half-clad Japanese women scramble to their feet. Someone puts on a record, the music begins, and the women — using the graceful and seductive gestures that have been practiced for centuries — put on their kimonos and obis.

This exotic striptease-in-reverse is being repeated across Japan as thousands of women take instruction in doing what used to come naturally: wearing the kimono. That ancient art was largely lost during World War II, when many women were forced to sell their silk kimonos for rice, and men and women switched from the voluminous kimono to less generous "peasant" clothes.

The affluent postwar generation is more comfortable with Yves Saint Laurent and Levi's than with traditional dress. According to a survey, 8 out of 10 women in Japan do not know how to put on their kimonos.

Still, women are expected to wear kimonos on New Year's Day and for special events, and most of them want to. "The Japanese like the kimono because it helps them preserve the memory of an occasion," says Eiji Yojima, president of Yamato, the biggest kimono retailing chain in Japan.

Sales of kimonos and the countless kimono accessories totaled \$7.6 billion in 1978, and the growth area was formal kimono wear, according to Yojima, who has promoted his firm's kimono line with a calendar featuring a leading transvestite star of Kabuki, the all-male Japanese theater.

20,000 Schools

To encourage kimono-wearing by women, the Japanese have applied the same diligence and ingenuity that they exercise in producing Honda cars and Sony televisions. Today there are estimated to be no fewer than 20,000 kimono schools — most of them members of several large chains — in Japan, and 10 percent of Japanese women have taken kimono lessons.

One of the largest of the schools is the Hakubi Kyoto Kimono Gakuen in central Kyoto. For about \$40 tuition, the school offers a basic kimono course of 12 two-hour lessons over three months. There are also advanced courses to makeup, hair, and elaborate ways to tie the obi — a broad sash.

The principal of the Hakubi Kyoto Kimono Gakuen is Shizue Tomoi, a cheerful, kimono-clad woman who has written two books on wearing the kimono. She explains that the kimono was originally designed to accentuate the slenderness of Japanese women, so "the perfect shape of the kimono is straight, like a pipeline."

Women with very narrow waists — "not me," Miss Tomoi laughs, patting her stomach — have to pad their curves with towels. To ensure smoothness, women historically wore no underwear beneath the kimono, but today only gishias carry on this tradition.

12-Foot Obi

Achieving that perfect pipeline is difficult, as a visit to the classroom. Dressed only in white tabi socks and white underkimonos, a dozen housewives and office workers, most of them in their 20s, struggle into the vast kimonos and 12-foot obis.

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They must adhere to a strict code of kimono-wearing. Under a 7th-century law, the kimono must be folded left side over right. (Another ancient rule, no longer enforced, specified which color should be worn by each of 12 social classes.)

The kimono should drape at the nape to the extent that, says Miss Tomoi, "you can fit your fist between your hairline and the kimono collar." At the waist it should be folded over so that "one finger-length of kimono, folded double," peeks out below the obi.

The next step, the obi, is the trickiest and most time-consuming. Due to the obi, "it takes most women half-an-hour to put on a kimono," says Miss Tomoi.

But two instructors, who look like the exquisite geishas depicted by the 18th-century artist Utamaro, show the women how it can be done in three minutes. In a series of deft tucks and twists, they wrap the obi around the waist, form the pillow in back that provides the fashionable fullness and tie the ornate bow.

Not Constricting

Westerners tend to regard the obi as a garment as constricting as any corset, but Miss Tomoi insists that a properly tied obi allows plenty of room to breathe. To illustrate, she displays what she normally carries in her obi: a watch, a small change purse, lipstick, perfume and — inevitably for a Japanese — a few name cards. When she takes a long flight, she ties her obi more loosely.

Once dressed, the students are taught the mincing walk characteristic of kimono-clad women. "The proper way to walk is to place one foot directly in front of the other," she says. "If you stride, others can see inside, and it's unfeminine. It's also a good idea to keep one hand on the flap, so that it doesn't fly up in the wind."

Despite their enthusiasm, few of the students ever achieve the prowess of their instructors. Etsuko Sugita, a Tokyo housewife who has taken 10 lessons, says that she is still compelled to ask a neighbor for help or go to her beauty parlor, which will dress her for about \$20. When she attempts to do it herself, she says, "sometimes I sit down in the kimono and the obi falls apart."

Miss Sugita derives some consolation, however, from watching the occasional European or American movie in which a buxom actress dons a kimono. "They look very awkward," she says diplomatically.

In Cold Cash

Film Set on Capote Crime Tale

NEW YORK (NYT) — A 30,000-word "nonfiction account of an American crime" written by Truman Capote that appeared in the December issue of Interview was bought by Lester Persky Productions for nearly \$500,000, believed to be a record sum paid by a filmmaker for a magazine story. The producer plans to make the movie this year for distribution in 1981.

The story, "Handcarved Coffins," is based on actual events and persons, Capote said. Capote has spoken about it as "nonfiction," and also refers to it as a "short novel."

In 1965, the author touched off a controversy about the bounds of fiction and nonfiction by labeling "In Cold Blood," his account of the Clutter murders in Kansas, a "nonfiction novel."

Set in a small Western town in the 1970s, "Handcarved Coffins" is constructed in the form of dialogues between the writer, referred to



A class in one of 20,000 kimono schools in Japan.

Waverley Root

A Taste — Very Timid — of Tripe

PARIS — "The world of tripe is barred to the well-bred, except for occasional exposure to an expurgated version of *tripe à la mode de Caen*," wrote the late A.J. Liebling in that excellent book, "Between Meals." "They have never seen *gras-double* (tripe cooked with vegetables, principally onions) or *piéds et paquets* (sheep's tripe and calves' feet with salt pork)."

In his book "The Food of France" Waverley Root dismisses tripe, but he is no plutocrat; his rejection is deliberate, after fair trial. Still, his insensibility to its charms seems to me odd in a New Englander, as he is by origin. Fried pickled honeycomb tripe used to be the most agreeable feature of a winter breakfast in New Hampshire, and Fall River, Root's home town [from the age of seven only; I was born in Providence, R.I.] is in the same cultural circumference.

This surprised me a little, for tripe was never served on our family table. I have the impression that we didn't know about it. Looking back, I cannot recall ever having seen tripe in my youth, or ever having heard anyone mention it.

I turned for enlightenment to Jonathan Norton Leonard's "American Cooking: New England," one of the best in the Time-Life series, "Foods of the World," and found there no mention of tripe; if it is indeed a New England specialty, it has escaped the notice of at least

two New Englanders, for Mr. Leonard is also a native of that area.

Having aroused my curiosity into tripe as an American food, I consulted the indexes of the other six books of the Time-Life series which deal with American cooking, and found only one listing of tripe — the book on Southwestern cooking explained that tripe was an ingredient of the Mexican dish, *menudo*.

Though it had been shamelessly omitted from the index, I did find an admission in the book on the cooking of what the Time-Life editors described as the "Eastern heartland" that tripe enters into Philadelphia pepper pot; but pepper pot, like *menudo*, seems to have originated outside the United States, an importation of the Pennsylvania Dutch. (The story that it was invented to feed George Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge sounds like an invention.)

The book on Creole and Acadian cooking is even more reticent; it pays attention to two sausages of that region, *chaudin* and *andouille*, but keeps the fact that they are stuffed with tripe a secret. These have been brought from abroad too, which is indicated by their French names, and also, in the case of *andouille* at least, by the character of the dish.

Aromatic Herbs

Since the only three examples I could find of American tripe dishes were, respectively, Mexican, German and French, I deduce that tripe, New Hampshire perhaps dissenting, is not particularly popular in the United States.

I have occasionally eaten tripe dishes, not because there was tripe in them, but in spite of it. Once, finding myself in Narbonne, I deliberately passed up several other enticing entries on a determinedly local menu to find out what *tripes à la narbonnaise* might be — they turned out to be excellent eating, though what went into the dish I still don't know since the people spoke only Provençal — tomatoes and garlic, of course, but also a number of strongly aromatic herbs which I could not identify.

The great merit of the dish was that it permitted enjoying the fragrance of the herbs, which would not by themselves have constituted a satisfying dish; and it is my theory that the role of tripe is to permit us to enjoy the flavors of such foods — herbs, spices, condiments — that have insufficient substance to be sampled alone. Tripe is a carrier for their flavors and does not interfere with them since it has virtually none of its own, once its boiling laundry odor has been cooked out of it.

In texture, tripe strikes many persons as rather disagreeable: of a relentlessly slithery consistency," Elizabeth David wrote, when it is overcooked. But she felt that almost all tripe recipes called for overcooking, anywhere from 8 to 48 hours.

I find myself in agreement with Elizabeth David, who presented a number of recipes for outstanding Italian tripe dishes, while remarking, "I do not myself greatly care for tripe," and with Calvin Trillin, who in "Alice, Let's Eat," said that "I don't like tripe, but, after many years of research, I have finally decided that its presence on the menu of a Mexican restaurant is a badge representing seriousness of intention." *Menudo!*

It may be that Mexican fondness for tripe is ancient. Bernal Diaz, the chronicler of Cortez's conquest of Mexico, reported that tripe was sold on the market of Tenochtitlan.

However, "the tripe was probably not what is known as tripe today — the stomach lining of ruminant animals," Reay Tannahill observed in "Food in History." "The only ruminant animal of Aztec times seems to have been the wild deer, which was unlikely to have been common enough to keep a tripe seller in business. Bernal Diaz... may have been using the word 'tripe' in the casual sense, where 'tripes' are equated with guts or entrails. There would be enough business, and to spare, for a vendor specializing in prepared poultry giblets."

Miss Tannahill, a thoughtful researcher, is probably right in her supposition that poultry provided the tripe of Tenochtitlan, but it is possible that the Aztecs had access to another ruminant than the wild deer — the North American bison, or buffalo.

True, we do not ordinarily associate bison with Mexico; we think of them as occupying the Great Plains, much farther north; but there is another kind of bison, the forest bison, a larger animal that prefers wooded habitats to prairies. Today they exist only in Canada, but if bison were ever of any great importance in Mexico, it would have been the forest bison that would have been most comfortable in the country's environment.

The first European to see a North American bison saw it in Mexico — Cortez, in 1521; but this is hardly proof that the bison was common in Mexico, for the place where he saw it might lead us to assume that it was there regarded as a curiosity: It was in Montezuma's zoo.

©Waverley Root

Jazz

Didier Lockwood: Plugged-In Violinist

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Jan. 7 (IHT) — Michael Warlop led popular bands containing Stephane Grappelli and Django Reinhardt during the '30s. He was also France's premier jazz violinist until he gave one of his instruments to Grappelli in 1937, a way to say "You're next, moon vreau." Grappelli gave it to Jean-Luc Ponty in the early '70s, and last year the two of them decided to pass it on to Didier Lockwood.

Lockwood impresses the visitor as, first off, young. (He was born in 1956 in Calais.) The next word that comes to mind is winner. He looks young in the eye, his chin is determined. His eyes are quiet, his fingers small and tapered, but with his dedication and compact build, he otherwise might have been a star soccer player.

The electric violin did not catch on until the late '60s. Until then you could count the number of jazz soloists on the fingers of one hand. Grappelli, Stuff Smith, Ray Nance, Joe Venuti; that was about it.

Different techniques make it difficult for a classical violinist to switch to jazz, and young people wanting to play jazz started out on easier instruments. It was difficult to get the violin to swing, it did not blend well with saxophones, you couldn't hear it over the drums. Plugged-in, however, its range and facility fit the textures of fusion music. There is a plethora of good young violinists.

Widely Known

Lockwood is the most visible, his name is everywhere. One of the few French jazz musicians to travel well, he has played in Holland, Germany and England as often as in France. He has recorded with Grappelli, John Surman, Tony Williams, Gordon Beck, Jasper Van't Hof, Niels



Jazz violinist Lockwood.

Henning Orsted-Pederson and Aldo Romano.

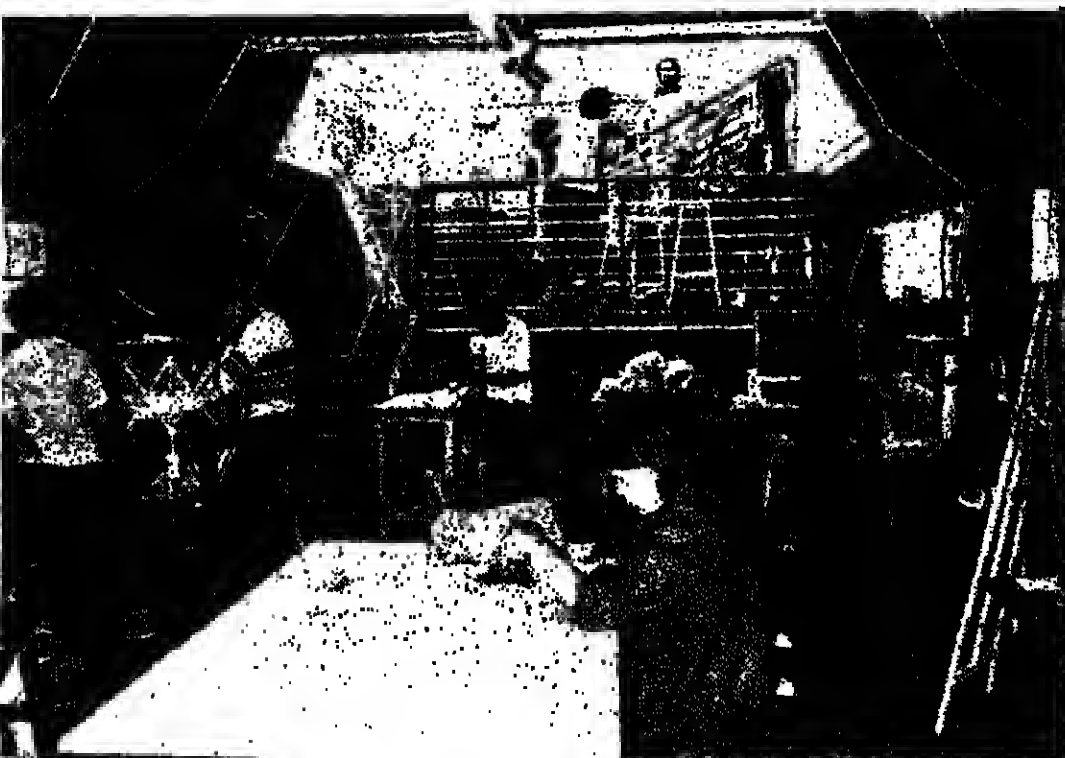
He talked about his life and music in his duplex apartment not far from Beaumarchais. He had been practicing, and put down his violin reluctantly. It was obvious he would rather make music.

"I broke my arm when I was a kid and couldn't practice my scales and arpeggios five hours a day. My brother, who's a pianist, started me listening to jazz. Playing it was a hard decision because the fingerings are totally different from classical music. It's not practical to try and do both. I soon found that classical musicians consider jazz 'lowbrow'; they looked down their noses at me, they suppose it's more accurate to say I was first interested by rock through Ponty. But fusion music is now to a cult de sac. All jazz is. Some new roads have got to be

Booked in Bombay

Lockwood's quartet, Surveys, booked to play Jazz Yatra, the second Bombay jazz festival, which goes from Feb. 17-23. Mingus, Dave Brubeck, Eastern Wind, and Globe Unity Orchestra (among others, Kenny Wheeler, Bert Mangelndorf, Steve Lacy, Evan Parker) are also appearing. The festival will include bands from Japan, Poland, Hungary, Austria and India.

Lockwood will appear at La Chapelle des Lombards, 62 rue des Lombards, Paris 1, on Jan. 11, 8:30 pm.



Students at work in ADAC I.

Floating Workshop

Barging Into the Arts and Handicraft

By Galina Vromen

PARIS (IHT) — For those with both a strong stomach and artistic inclinations, the city of Paris has a floating studio workshop that docks each day in a different part of Paris. Complete with a skylight, the studio space of ADAC I is used by about 150 amateurs a week who sign up for classes that range from puppet-making to architecture-visuals.

"We call it ADAC I, because we hope that some day there will be an ADAC 2," explained Cecile Gavoty of the Association pour le Développement de l'Animation Culturelle.

To the air one feels the electric silence of 10 minds concentrating, broken by an occasional comment. "I gave up drawing 30 years ago," explains an elderly woman finishing a very realistic sketch of Notre Dame during an oil painting session. "I figured it was time to start

up again. And being around others in a class helps." Not to mention that on the barge the easel doesn't fly away and fingers don't numb.

The boat that day docked opposite Ile St. Louis. The day is classic Paris gray. "Ca vie," exclaims the teacher watching the clouds. Among those in the class are several housewives from the suburbs, a civil servant who takes off from work to attend the class, and a retired man.

Classes Change

"The classes change all the time, registration is for a month at a time," said Fabienne Bergaud who oversees the barge's operation. "Some classes are only for children, some — sculpture especially — includes kids and adults."

The barge is part of Mayor Jacques Chirac's cultural "animation" program which emphasizes grass roots involvement to the arts. Currently the city sponsors

workshops in 19 centers around Paris. The advantage of the barge, of course, is that it can serve neighborhoods a week.

A captain, who lives on board with his wife and son, is responsible for maintenance of the engines — clean-up of the workshop. "We're or more than two hours a day," he says wistfully remembering the days he manned an oil tank. He watches the barges that pass studio on the river. The workshop sways.

Artists' studios that don't get stand still have a long history. Paris. When Picasso moved into Montmartre studio in 1904, rickety building was nicknamed *Le Louvre* because it swayed in windy days like the washwoman barges then common on the Seine. Now we have washing machine and ADAC I.

ADAC I is docked Mondays at Henri IV, Tuesdays at the tip of the Ile de la Ville, Wednesdays at Port Debilly, Thursdays at Port de la Chapelle, Fridays at Port de Salomon, Saturdays at Port de Montebello. Further information call ADAC, Quai de la Tourneille, 334-52-77.

Greenland Smacks Of Gum Chewers

NUUK, Greenland (UPI) — Greenland is now second only to the United States in per capita consumption of chewing gum, says a Danish chewing gum firm. The average American chews 2.2 pounds of gum annually compared with 1.75 pounds for the average Greenlanders, the firm says.

Some observers claim that gum has replaced seal skin, which Eskimos chewed to make it pliable for clothing and kayaks. Others blame the near extinction of the whale which provided Eskimos with meat, a delicacy with a similar consistency to chewing gum.

Bell Given to Germany BROOKSVILLE, Maine (UPI) — A 600-pound brass bell from a German passenger vessel, launched in 1912 as the world's largest ship, has been given to the Ship Art Museum in Bremerhaven, West Germany. It is the town's historical society.

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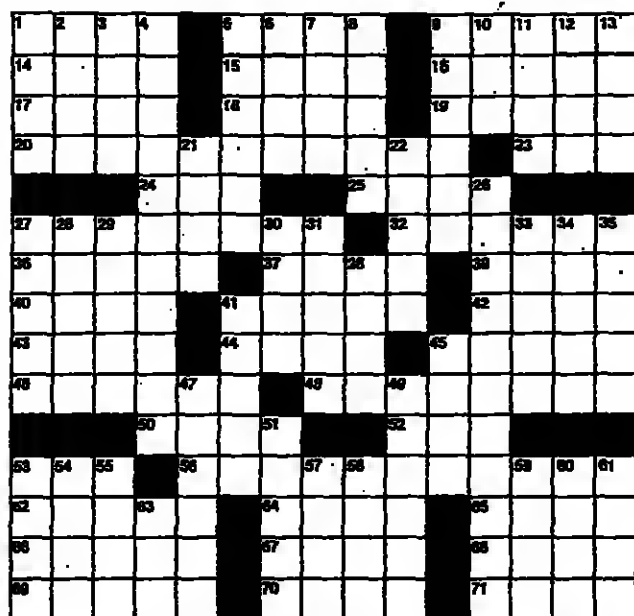
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Common name in Svendborg

5 By mouth

9 Run off

14 With 3 Down, Western city

15 How come like their steak

16 Classified

17 Famous last words

18 "Region of the rising sun"

19 Desist

20 Swindle

21 Chaney

24 — la (part song)

25 He lived 912 years

27 Surgeons' needs

32 Large numbers

36 The (European city)

37 Bribes: Slang

39 Get one's dander up

40 You were, in ancient Roma

41 Musical instrument of a sort

42 Reputation

43 Does: Poet

44 Drinks

45 — Del, Swedish river

46 Ready for bed

48 Sci-fi flick

50 Stroll far and wide

52 "Winter's" hero

53 Browne of belt name

54 Humflam

56 Carpentry, for one

64 Site of a Western art colony

65 Bearded antelope

66 Orphan on B'way

67 To exist, in Dieppe

68 Ear part

69 Chinese rebellion: 1900

70 Offspring

71 Jug

3 See 14 Across

4 Faler

5 Source of revelations

6 Too quick

7 Solo

8 Tends

9 Words of Anna's king, for short

10 Soap ingredient

11 Translucent

12 Monetary unit

13 State of bliss

21 Scotch

22 Plaster of Paris

26 Bamboo

27 Diffuses; radiates

28 Warble

29 Child's marble

30 Gun charge

31 Estimates, with "up"

33 Lasso

34 Playwright

35 Clairvoyants

36 Was beaten

41 Sealskin-covered canoe

45 First: Abbr.

47 Toulouse-Lautrec specialty

48 "We are not" Queen Victoria

51 Tones down

53 Strikebreaker

54 Memorable cartoonist

55 Tailless cat

57 Off schedule

58 French illustrator-painter

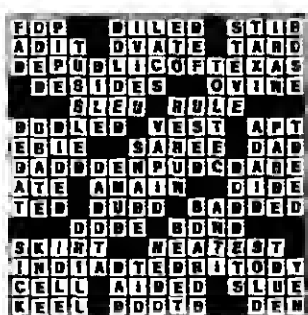
59 "Oh, Wilderness were Paradise"

60 Hayseed

61 Belgian canal

63 For shame!

Solution to Previous Puzzle

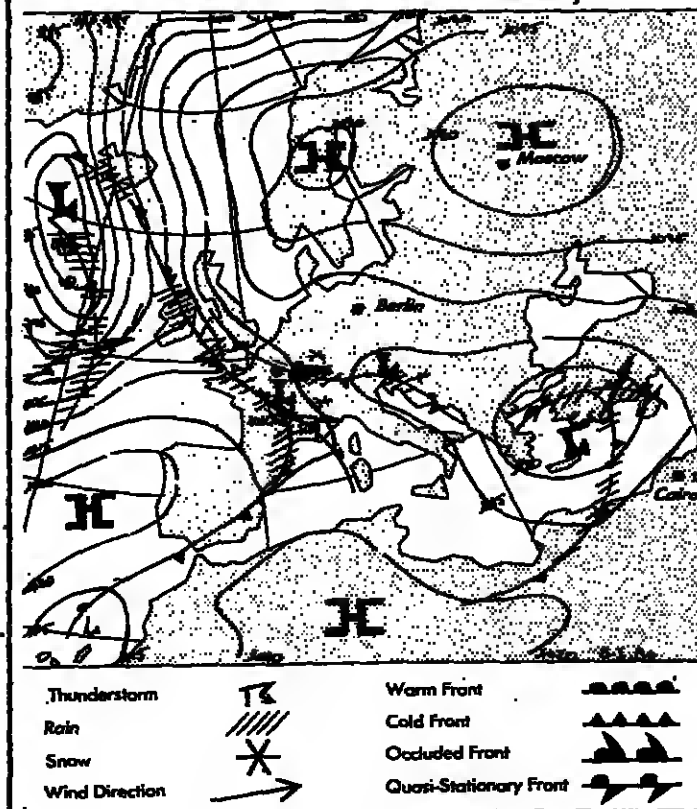


WEATHER

ALASKA	12-55	Cloudy	MADRID	12-55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4-39	Fair	MANAMA	18-64	Fair
ATLANTA	13-55	Fair	MILAN	4-35	Fair
BEIRUT	14-61	Fair	MONTREAL	4-35	Fair
BELGRADE	4-25	Snow	MOSCOW	2-36	Snow
BERLIN	4-25	Snow	MURKIN	2-36	Snow
BUDAPEST	4-25	Snow	NEW YORK	6-52	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	5-32	Fair	NICE	11-52	Fair
BURBANK	5-32	Fair	OSLO	3-37	Snow
CASABLANCA	5-32	Fair	PARIS	4-40	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	4-29	Fair	PRAGUE	4-35	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15-59	Fair	ROME	18-30	Snow
DUBLIN	4-29	Fair	STOCKHOLM	4-35	Snow
EDINBURGH	5-41	Fair	TORONTO	4-35	Snow
FLORENCE	5-41	Fair	TEL AVIV	14-61	Fair
FRANKFURT	4-29	Fair	TOKYO	2-36	Fair
GENEVA	5-41	Fair	TUNIS	14-57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5-32	Overcast	VIENTIANE	4-25	Fair
HONG KONG	28-73	Overcast	WASHINGTON	4-35	Fair
ISTANBUL	18-64	Fair	ZURICH	1-34	Cloudy
JAKARTA	18-64	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	28-73	Cloudy			

(Weather's received U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Man Dies in Miami After Balloons Containing Cocaine Burst in Him

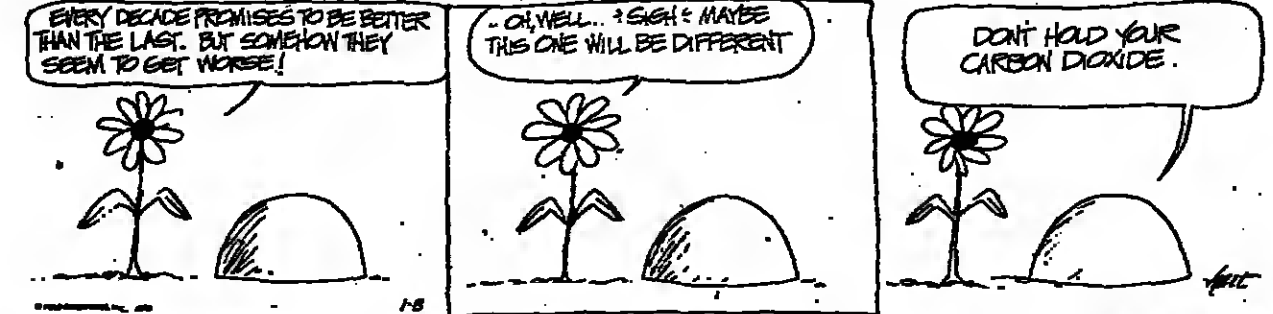
MIAMI, Jan. 7 (AP)—A man has died here after 110 small balloons containing cocaine burst in his intestines as he went through customs at the international airport here, officials said. Victor Benjamin of San Francisco died at a hospital Friday after collapsing at the airport after arriving on a flight from La Paz.

"The bags, or balloons, always break," said Dr. Ronald Wright, chief deputy medical examiner. "Rubber is semipermeable to water. Over the long term it takes time to pass through the gastrointestinal tract, they absorb water. The pressure builds up and they burst." Mr. Benjamin's tract contained about 250 grams of cocaine.

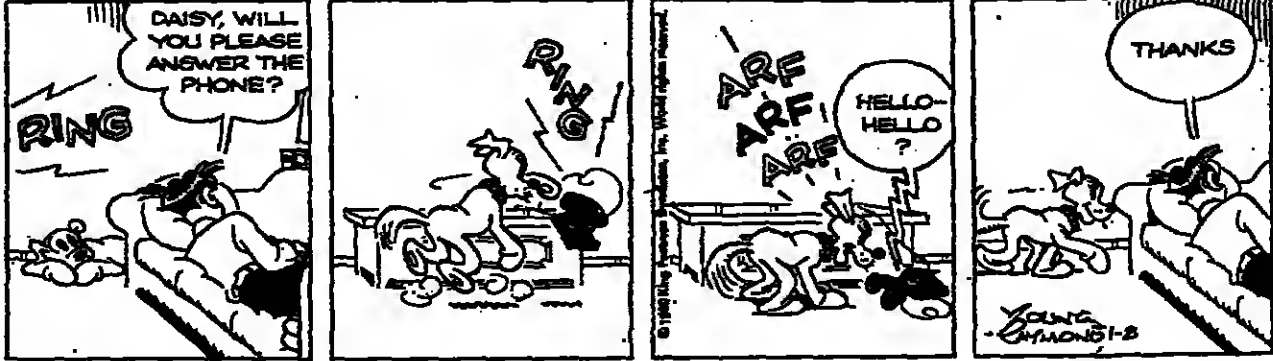
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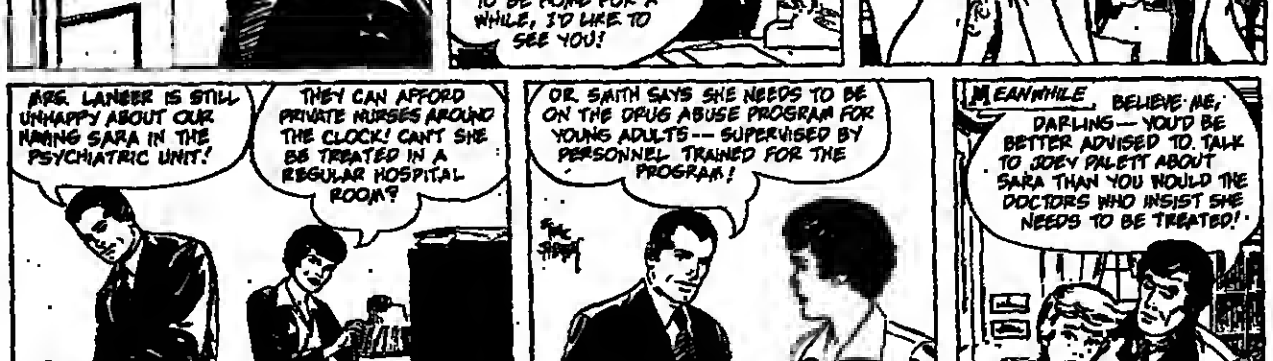
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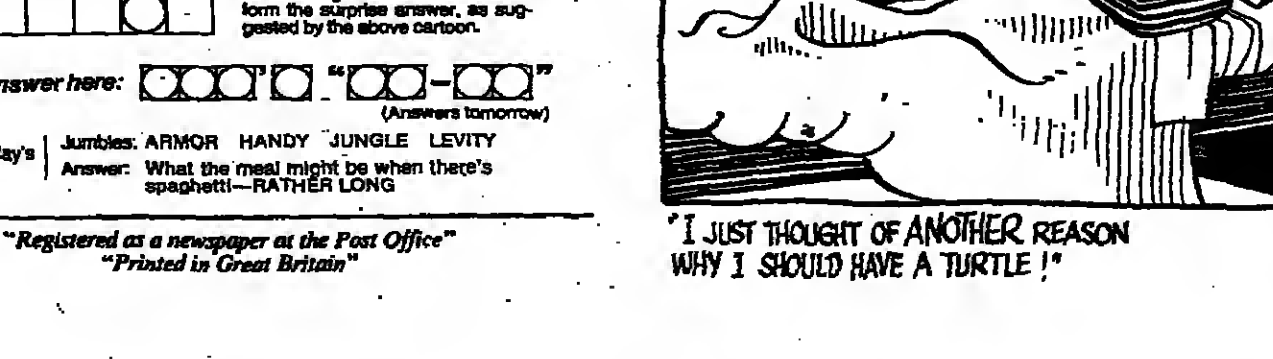
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



JUMBLE



BOOKS

DESPERADOES

By Ron Hansen. Knopf, 273 pp. \$2.95.
Reviewed by Anatole Brody

WHEN EMMETT DALTON is imprisoned for second-degree murder, he writes to Eugene Moore, a former schoolteacher who was his brother's mistress and a member of the Dalton gang as well. "Horse stealing," he writes, "was how we occupied ourselves in 1889 and 1890." She replies, "It seems rather headlong, doesn't it?"

Eugene says to Julia, the ordinary young woman who was Emmett's sweetheart, "I suppose I never considered virginity an enviable condition; and innocence seems no more blissful than admitting you can't read. I don't want to be one of the sweet, blank, coddled girls whose highest ambition is their impragable chastity."

Julia answers, "I suppose you want excitement, don't you? You're one of those women who can't stand to be bored, who wish life could be more interesting. I'm frankly sick of things happening every second. Why does everyone have to be famous? Why do they want their names in the papers? What's so wonderful about being fascinating? I think I'd rather be sweet and blank and coddled and not fuss so much about recognition."

These examples are taken from Ron Hansen's interesting but slightly improbable fictional reconstruction of the exploits of the Dalton gang. In an author's note to "Desperadoes," he says "most of this novel is based on verifiable fact." Then he adds, "I have not hesitated to distort or invent situations and descriptions whenever it seemed fictionally right to do so."

This leaves the reader somewhere in limbo concerning the authenticity, or seeming authenticity, of certain passages. "Fictionally right" can be a rather broad poetic license, depending on who is doing the judging.

It is not clear what Hansen is trying to say in "Desperadoes." Sometimes, especially in the case of Emmett's older brother Bob who is the leader of the gang, the life of an outlaw is represented as having a certain charismatic appeal. Bob "walks tall," and he is not given to remorse. Between robberies, he exchanges caresses and rather finicky phrases with Miss Moore.

Emmett seems to be a reluctant bandit who commits crimes simply because they are there. He doesn't

Anatole Brody is on the New York Times.

THE GREAT-CIRCLE ROUTE

By Lucienne Bloch. Simon & Schuster, 189 pp. \$9.95.
Reviewed by Richard F. Shepard

THIS is a novel that has all the earmarks of autobiography, such is the introspection that permeates it. Yet a brief note assures us that we should infer no relationships to real people and events, and this adventitious fillip makes one admire even more this poetic, gracefully written story of a New York woman, born and raised in a well-to-do refuge Jewish family in which the parents are modern and progressive culturally but still not to traditional and clan ties.

It is a story about growing up, childhood, young womanhood and mature womanhood. If it is episodic, it is true to both life and art, because life is usually episodic, storing up separate packages of the past. The title refers to the great-circle routes traveled by transatlantic liners, a safe route similar to the one that is the passage of life described here.

Bloch writes in a restrained, yet beautifully expressive style that one starts reading, perhaps feeling that this will be slow going. But it envelops the reader and the pages fly by because the people she writes about, however coolly, are thoroughly human, and one cares about them.

There is not, I believe, a direct quotation, a setting down of conversation throughout the book, but the author, with utter skill, fashions the interplay of personalities. There is a

Richard F. Shepard is on the New York Times.

Kenyon Review Makes Comeback

GAMBIER, Ohio (AP)—Kenyon Review, a giant of the literary world that seemed to have interest in 1970, is making a comeback.

The quarterly, revived last year, is enjoying uncommon success in its first four issues. Circulation has risen to 20,000 copies, a four times that of the old Kenyon Review, when it was better known in Japan and Europe than in the United States.

The original Kenyon Review was founded by the poet John Ransom in the winter of 1939.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tr...

ON the complex competitive auction shown, the bidding reached a crisis point when West doubled five clubs — very slowly.

When East removed the hesitant double to five spades, there was a possibility that he had been influenced by his partner's indecision. North and South rightly called the director, who told them to play on.

Five spades doubled would have been down two. But South carried on to six clubs, which was defeated, and the matter had eventually to be resolved by an appeals committee.

The members of the committee suggested that East-West had done their opponents a favor by bidding five spades, since it appeared that five clubs would have had to fail. "Not at all," responded South. "I made 11 tricks, so I would have made five clubs."

It seemed to the members of the committee that this was impossible, but the explanation was convincing and interesting.

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

East and West were vulnerable.

West led the spade ace.

Rams Advance to Super Bowl by Defeating Buccaneers, 9-0

William N. Wallace

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (UPI) — The Los Angeles Rams will be in the Super Bowl at last. The team that has been struggling through the season, the Rams, won the NFC championship game by defeating the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 9-0, here yesterday on three of the four plays from the Tampa Bay Buccaneers' defense.

The Rams, who lost the NFC championship game to the Pittsburgh Steelers in the Super Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., on Jan. 20. The Rams' victory here was the first since 1955.

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and went past it only three times in the second. The Buccaneers' total yardage came to just 177 yards, 43 gained in the first half.

It Happens to Dreams

So the Buccaneers' rag-to-riches dream of reaching the Super Bowl was shattered. It seemed they could have played until midnight without scoring, but they did have three legitimate complaints about officiating. Apparent fouls against pass defenders were not called and a seemingly caught pass in the fourth quarter was ruled incomplete.

But there could be no doubt about which team was better. The Rams gained 369 yards and had 23 first downs to 7 for Tampa Bay. Cullen Bryant ran for 106 yards and Wendell Tyler had 86.

Tampa Bay's two quarterbacks,

Doug Williams and Mike Rae, completed only 4 of 26 pass attempts for 43 yards.

The Buccaneers' only accomplishment in the first half was to keep the Rams from invading their end zone. Three times Los Angeles drove down the field against the NFL's best defensive unit, reaching the 18-yard line the first time and then the 1 and 4.

Ahead at the Half

From those efforts came two field goals by Corral, of 19 and 21 yards, and a halftime lead of 6-0 for the NFC's Western Division champions.

In the first two quarters the Buccaneers made only three first downs and gained 43 yards. Williams failed to complete his first 8 passes, most of them overthrown, and at

the half he had 2 successes in 12 attempts for 12 yards.

The farthest the Bucs could go was to their 45-yard line, before Williams' 12th pass was intercepted by Jim Youngblood, a Ram line-backer, who returned the ball to midfield 11 seconds before the close of the half.

The Buccaneers showed new formations and new plays. For example, the tight end, Jimmy Giles, was in motion for a block on the weak-side linebacker. But nothing worked there. Their seasoned unit featured one member playing with a leg fracture, Jack Youngblood, an end.

The Rams were not quite flawless in the first two quarters. Wendell Tyler, the halfback, fumbled to end the first Ram drive at the Tampa Bay 20. On the next drive, Cullen Bryant, the fullback, scored from the 4 on first down, but Los Angeles was penalized five yards for having eight men on the line of scrimmage, one more than allowed.

With quarterback Vince Ferragamo and the coaching staff splitting the selection of the plays, the Los Angeles offense was a blend of run and pass. In the first half, Ferragamo completed 10 of 17 pass attempts for 143 yards and he was dropped attempting to pass only once, on a safety blitz, by Mark Corral.

The Rams, however, had to be concerned because a single touchdown and a conversion kick, achieved perhaps because of a turnover or a kick return, would suddenly put them behind.

No Margin for Error

At the end of the third period, the Rams had outgained the Buccaneers, 295 yards to 111, but still led by only six points. The pressure continued on the Los Angeles defense therefore to protect the narrow margin.

A completed pass from Rae to Isaac Hagins, a wide receiver, took the Bucs to their 43, but then Mike Fanning, an unsung Ram tackle, sacked Rae and Tampa Bay punted.

The punt was poor and was returned to midfield. Tyler, off good blocks, ran inside for 10 yards and outside for 13 more to the Bucs' 28. Ferragamo's first-down pass to Terry Nelson, the tight end, went to the 13 and Bryant ran to the 6 on third down.

Corral kicked a 23-yard field goal and the Rams could breathe easier with a 9-0 lead. As it turned out, 6 points would have been enough.

NFL Playoffs

Wild-card playoffs

NFC

Philadelphia 21, Chicago 17

Houston 13, Denver 7

Tampa Bay 21, Philadelphia 17

Los Angeles 21, Dallas 19

Houston 17, San Diego 14

Pittsburgh 24, Miami 14

Pittsburgh 21, Houston 12

Los Angeles 9, Tampa Bay 8

San Diego 14, Super Bowl XIV

At Pasadena, Calif.

Pittsburgh vs. Los Angeles

Comelback for Morton

DENVER, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Craig Morton, 36, the veteran quarterback with the Denver Broncos, has decided not to retire from the National Football League and plans to play his 16th season next year.

More early resistance, but wound up losing one game for four.

More memorable than the bald scores, however, was the way Austin performed this execution. It was cold, brutal and impressive.

This was Austin's fourth successive victory over Lloyd, dating back to her 6-4, 6-3 triumph in the final of the U.S. Open in September, and the fourth successive time she has not lost a set.

In the last nine months, Austin has beaten her onetime role model, whose style she so closely resembles, six times in eight meetings.

The inescapable conclusion is that Austin is now the most deadly practitioner of the glacial baseline style that Lloyd epitomized in the '70s, recalling the temperament and the unerring ground games of Helen Wills in the 1930s and Maureen Connolly in the 1950s.

Tonight, Austin will be playing Navratilova, who has elevated to new heights the net-strutting style of Suzanne Lenglen, Elizabeth Ryan and Alice Marble in the pre-World War II era and postwar champions such as Margaret Court and Billie Jean King.

Disappointing in the second half of 1979, after her second consecutive Wimbledon singles' victory, Navratilova has come into the first tournament of the new year in devastating form: lean, quick and far stronger than any other woman in tennis.

Yesterday she was broken once in the third game, when the fleet but relatively light-kicking Turnbull slid several short, softly angled returns by her and forced errors off stretching half-volleys or low volleys — but lost only six points on serve thereafter.

Navratilova beat Austin six successive times after losing to her in the Avon Championships of Washington a year ago this week, then lost their last four meetings of 1979.

"I just didn't play well in those four, starting at the U.S. Open," said Navratilova, who has a history of fizzling in the fall.

Final Bats!

East Germany's Petra Schneider, 16 years old like Caulkins, came from behind in the last 50 meters to defeat her in the 400-meter individual medley yesterday, and Pollack gave the East Germans another victory with a 2:11.56 in the 200-meter butterfly.

Cynthia Woodhead of the United States, the world-record holder, won the 200-meter freestyle yesterday in 1:59.39 and anchored the winning relay teams.

Russia's only victory in the two-day came in the 200-meter breaststroke, in which the Russians swept the first four places. Lina Kachushina won in 2:30.55.

Red Army Wins

QUEBEC, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Boris Mikhailov broke a 4-4 tie in the third period here yesterday with a goal that led the Central Red Army to a 6-4 hockey victory over the Quebec Nordiques. The Russians completed their five-game series with three victories and two losses against National Hockey League clubs.

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In 1976, East Germany had 9 records of 11 events, and this it looks like we're going to get 7 records. That helps a psychologically," he said.

sk, winner of the 100- and

200-meter backstroke events at the meet and a member of the 1976 Olympic team, said, "I think we're a much stronger team and have a lot more positive attitude about ourselves than we did in '76."

"Last time we put the East Germans way up there and we down here. This year we put ourselves right up with them."

Caulkins bettered her own world record in the 200 individual medley with a time of 2:13.69, upset Andrea Pollack of East Germany, the world-record holder, in the 100-

meter butterfly, won the 100-meter breaststroke in a U.S. record time of 1:10.65 and swam on two winning relay teams.

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Art Buchwald

Russians in Kabul? Ring a Church Bell

WASHINGTON — Rowly, the columnist who works across the hall from me, came into my office the other day and said, "What are we going to do about Afghanistan?"

"I was still trying to recover from the holidays, so I told him frankly, 'I'm not ready for Afghanistan. I still haven't figured out what I'm going to do in Iran.'"

"But Afghanistan is more serious than Iran. There are thousands of Soviet troops there. It's the first mass movement of the Kremlin's military might since Czechoslovakia."

"I'm aware of that," I told him. "But I'm not up to dealing with Afghanistan until I find out where the hell it is."

"So you're not going to take it seriously?"

"I didn't say I wasn't going to take it seriously. I said I wasn't going to take it at all. No one told me to keep an eye on Afghanistan. I need time for these things. Give me another month and then I might tell one way or the other."

"A month could be too late. We have to do something about it now!"

"President Carter has warned Leonid Brezhnev in the strongest terms that the United States takes the dimmest view of the Soviet troops being sent there and has cut grain sales to Russia. I should think that would take care of the matter."

"Words aren't enough. We're

going to have to take some sort of action."

"I'm not ready to take any action, Rowly. There is just so much a person in my position can do."

"Don't you realize that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a dagger thrusting at the heart of Iran?"

"The way I feel about Iran these days, I wish someone would stab it."

"And it would change the entire balance of power in the Middle East."

"I'm not a dummy, Rowly. Everyone knows that. But I have enough on my plate right now. Carter is going to handle this one alone. I'm sure he's up to it."

"But the Russians installed their own puppet in the capital and killed the other puppet. Their intentions are to destroy the Moslems in the country and make Afghanistan a satellite of the Soviet Union. Are you going to stand by and allow this act of naked aggression?"

"I'm sorry you feel this way about it," he said. "I was hoping you would at least have a solution to this one — no wonder Carter says there is a malaise in the country."

"Rowly, when it comes to Afghanistan, I don't believe I'm the only one who is turning out. I've spoken to dozens of people and not one of them knows what we should do about Afghanistan. Even my own brother-in-law, who has a solution to everything, had a blank look on his face when I mentioned the coup in Kabul."

"That's it then," he said, "you're just going to sit in your office reading the comics while Afghanistan goes down the drain?"

"If you think it will do any good," I told him, "I'll ring a church bell on my way home."

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Buchwald

By Jay Sharbutt

NEW YORK (AP) — To be a Broadway star requires talent, training and luck. A hit show won't hurt, either. Then, just one thing remains to signify your star status: an Al Hirschfeld sketch.

Hirschfeld, 76, a kindly man with bushy black eyebrows, a white beard and a deep, resonant voice, is the mainstay of the main matters of caricature. He's been that for years.

No Broadway opening is complete without his drawings of the featured players, the sketches displayed in The New York Times. No matter that he greatly exaggerates the wide mouth and huge eyes of a Carol Channing, the lanky jaw of a John Lithgow, the rampant bulk of a Zero Mostel, the dark, ominous brow of a Joseph Papp.

They know he does it without malice, that he's been sketching celebrities for various papers and magazines since 1922, when he attended a play here that starred French actor Sacha Guitry.

"I was with a press agent, Dick Markey. It was his first show. Before the show, he said, 'I'm nervous, I'm nervous, I'm nervous.' I made a little doodle on the playbill. He asked me to put it on a plain piece of paper."

"I said I'd give it a try. Well," — his voice rose in wonder — "Jo and he, both, said Sunday it was in The New York Times. Before the show, his stuff regularly appeared in four newspapers here."

Finally, the late Lester Kroll, Sunday editor of The New York Times, called him in. "He told me, 'Look, I don't know what paper I'm looking at. We've got to make an arrangement with you.'"

"I said, 'I'm perfectly amenable to it. I'm looking for more money and less work.' There was over a written contract, just a verbal agreement. And we've stuck with it ever since."

The artist, whose sketches appear in a new book, "Hirschfeld by Hirschfeld" (Dodd, Mead), was born in St. Louis, Mo.

"It's an Ailment"

"It's always been an ailment, an illness. It never occurred to me to do anything else," he says. His formal training consists of a few lessons he took as a child at the National Academy of Art and Design.

But his professional rise was brisk. At 17, he drew ads for Goldwyn Studios. At 18, he was art director at Selznick Studios. Soon he drew a Stutz Bearcat, attended services at fashionable

Broadway

by

HIRSCHFELD

speakeasies and, as Damon Runyon would say, went around and about. He went to Paris in the '20s, took a studio, spent time with other young painters, experimented with sculpture, but returned to line sketches.

He also tried political sketches for then-radical magazines, but has long since abandoned that. "To do political drawings you have to really be a deep believer. You can't change your point of view in midstream. It's not easy. So this way [theatrical caricatures] the heroes and villains in my drawings are the playwright's job. All I do is interpret what he does."

The interpreting usually starts in an out-of-town theater where a Broadway-bound play is warming up. He's in the audience, sketch pad and pencil in hand, jotting notes and making rough outlines.

He then returns to his fourth-floor studio in Manhattan, sits in an old barber chair, muses a while, then draws for keeps.

"The big problem is that blank piece of paper," he sighs. "That's madness."

Madness lies another way — for his fans. They sometimes go out trying to find where he's hidden the name "Nina" in his fine-line sketches of celebrities.

Nina is his daughter. When she was born 32 years ago, her proud father, married to actress Dolly Haas, celebrated by hiding her name in a drawing published the next day. Word of this soon got out.

But he continues the practice. Only once has another name appeared. It belongs to a friend of Nina named Lisa. He slipped it in when both were kids, a birthday present made at his daughter's request.

"When I did it, well, letters came in congratulating me on the new arrival," he grinned. "And Walter Winchell had it in his column that I had a new daughter, Lisa."

A gentle gag, but in keeping with Hirschfeld's nature, which by all accounts is affectionate and on the pious side. Said nature is reflected in his work, which seems odd, since caricaturists often work with malice aforethought, or no thought, afore or aft.

"Well," he slowly said, "I don't consciously try to play God in these things. What I do is whatever the character in the play is. My main concern is to do a good drawing — with some value, some lasting quality. And that's it."

A few gripes came in during the early years, he allows: "Some thought I was making fun of the management and so on. But the paper always stood by me in those things."

"Then, as time wore on, people became accustomed to them."

He has no idea how many sketches he's done in his 55 years of theatergoing. But thousands may suffice as a rough estimate.

Some sketches, of course, never appeared because the Broadway-bound show involved expired out of town. The most memorable play in this regard, he thinks, was "The Admiral Takes a Wife."

"Admiral Drake and Jose Ferrer were in it," he said. "It was a comedy, full of Japanese spies. It had to do with all the corruption that takes place in Pearl Harbor."

Alas, he added, it opened on a bad day — Dec. 7, 1941.

Fling at Writing

Another memorable show was "Sweet Bye and Bye," mainly because he co-authored it with his longtime friend, the late humorist S.J. Perelman. It was Hirschfeld's first and last fling at Broadway writing.

With words and music by Ogden Nash and Vernon Duke, it was a 1947 musical set in the year 2076. It opened wobbly in New Haven and grew wobblier in another tryout in Philadelphia.



Al Pacino in "Richard III."

It was there the authors paused for drinks and lunch with Perelman's close friend, Holiday magazine editor Ted Patrick, whom Hirschfeld fondly recalls as "the last of the great editors."

Patrick asked Perelman what he planned doing after his show opened. "Go fishing in Florida," he was told. Fine, the editor said, do a piece about that. Hirschfeld will illustrate it.

But the illustrator had to go to Hollywood. His wife was there. A Hollywood article was discussed. More talk. More frog. It all led to a round-the-world assignment that became Perelman's famous "Hirschfeld-sketches travel book, 'Westward Ho!'"

"We had to leave the country anyway when our show flopped," Hirschfeld noted. "We couldn't face all these people who'd put up this money. We were gone nine months."

"And by the time we came back, all was forgiven." He leaned back in his barber's chair and beamed. "That's the wonderful thing about the theater. Nobody remembers a flop."

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It was there the authors paused for drinks and lunch with Perelman's close friend, Holiday magazine editor Ted Patrick, whom Hirschfeld fondly recalls as "the last of the great editors."

Patrick asked Perelman what he planned doing after his show opened. "Go fishing in Florida," he was told. Fine, the editor said, do a piece about that. Hirschfeld will illustrate it.

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PEOPLE

Salesman Hits For \$300,000

Jerome Sommer, 68, a salesman from Ocean City, N.J., won a \$300,000 jackpot in a \$100,000 slot machine game at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas. Sommer, who has been married to his wife, Mary, for 35 years, won the jackpot on Jan. 6. He had lined up five slots, the bottom line of the slot machine followed by the p...

The will of Zeppo Marx, 49, died last November, is being of the by his first wife, Marion. Sommer left little of his estate to his children, Zeppo and Arthur. Sommer's estate, Mr. Marx, "Nicks," marriage to Zeppo and Arthur, is a California court that has a "G" "unduly influenced by a 'Seit' 'pretty girl.' Patricia Jo 'Seit' drawing up the will. Sommer's will, which was drawn up by a lawyer, left the bulk of his estate to his children, Zeppo and Arthur. Sommer's estate, Mr. Marx, "Nicks," marriage to Zeppo and Arthur, is a California court that has a "G" "unduly influenced by a 'Seit' 'pretty girl.' Patricia Jo 'Seit' drawing up the will. Sommer's will, which was drawn up by a lawyer, left the bulk of his estate to his children, Zeppo and Arthur. Sommer's estate, Mr. Marx, "Nicks," marriage to Zeppo and Arthur, is a California court that has a "G" "unduly influenced by a 'Seit' 'pretty girl.' Patricia Jo 'Seit' drawing up the will. 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